





T H E
BOOK of KNOWLEDGE ;
Treating of the
Wisdom of the Ancients.
In Four P A R T S.

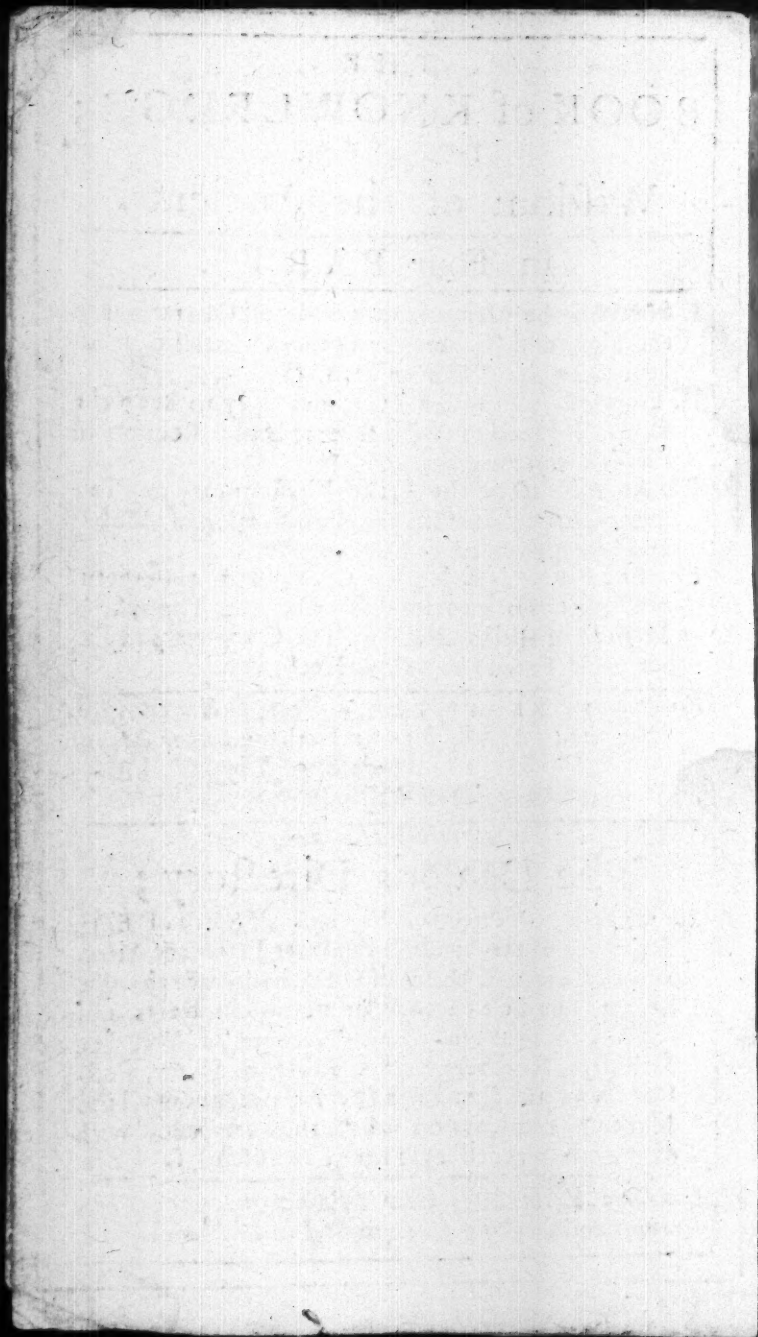
- I. Shewing the various and wonderful Operations of the Signs and Planets, and other Celestial Constellations on the Bodies of Men, &c.
- II. Prognostications for ever, necessary to keep the Body in Health ; with several choice Receipts in Physick and Surgery.
- III. An Abstract of the Art of Physiognomy and Palmistry, together with the Signification of Moles, and Interpretation of Dreams, &c.
- IV. The Farmer's Kalendar: Containing, 1. Perpetual Prognostications for Weather. 2. The whole Mystery of Husbandry. 3. The Compleat and Experienc'd Farrier and Cow-leech, &c.

Written by ERRAPATER, a Jew, Doctor in Astronomy and Physick, born in Bethany, near Mount Olivet, in Judea: Made English by W. Lilley, Student in Physick and Astrology.

To which is added,
The Dealer's Directory ;

Containing, 1. The true Form of all Sorts of Bills, Bonds, Counter-bonds, Indentures, Letters of Attorney and License, Deeds of Gifts, Bills of Exchange, &c. 2. The best Method of getting in Debts, and compounding them. 3. An Account of Weights, Measures, Numbers, Coins, Tables of Shires, Post-Roads and principal Fairs, &c. A Catalogue of all the Markets, and Days on which they are held ; with divers other necessary Things and useful Tables.

London : Printed for Edw. Midwinter, at the Three Crowns and Looking glass, in St. Paul's Church-yard.



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T O T H E

Reader, desirous of Knowledge.

Courteous Reader,

TH E Soul of Man being a Spark of Immortality, infus'd by its Almighty Maker, does still retain a relish of its Original, that it covets Knowledge above all other Things, not confining its Speculation to Earth, but towering up to Heaven, it searches out the Stars and all their various Influences; nay, rises all the heavenly Constellations, unlocking the secret Cabinet of Futurity, and diving into the vast Abyss of Things unknown: For Man

Dame Nature's secret Workings doth inspect,

He knows how to advise, what to direct:

Into the World he Arts and Science brings,

And searcheth out the hidden Birth of Things:

The unplow'd Earth he to his Will subdues,

And all it brings forth he knows how to use:

He seeks out Jove: his thoughts will not be try'd;

In-vain from him the Stars themselves do hide.

Now to satisfy this inquisitive Nature of the Soul of Man, is the Design of this Book, which will gratify his Understanding with the Knowledge of the most hidden Secrets of Art and Nature; which the Wisdom of the Ancients have hitherto conceal'd, but here are made plain to the meanest Capacities.

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THE
BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE;

Treating of the
Wisdom of the ANCIENTS.

The First Part.

Shewing the various and wonderful Operations of the Signs and Planets, and other Celestial Constellations on the Bodies of Men, Women, and Children; and the mighty Influences they have upon those that are born under them.

ONE Part of the Wisdom of the Ancients consisted in their Observations of several Days and Times, and from thence foretelling such good or bad Events, as from long Experience they found always to follow: And therefore revising what Ancient Astrologers have said, which I found very defective, I have my self made an exact Judgment of what should befall Men, Women, and Children, by the Day of the Week on which the first Day of the Year happened to fall: As if it happened to fall on a

Sunday.] The Winter following shall be pleasant, the Summer seasonable; there shall be plenty of Corn, tho' the Weather in Harvest will prove but indifferent; Fruit shall very much abound; and there will be a very good Seed Time follow the Harvest: Flocks of Sheep, and great

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great Cattle shall increase and prosper ; but there shall be Robberies in most Places, and perhaps War before the End of the Year : Also it denotes the Death of Prelates and Princes, Dissention and Discord among Men, but not of long Countenance.

Monday.] If New-years Day falls on a *Monday*, expect a hard and cold Winter, and a wet Summer ; and as a Consequent of that, many Diseases : the Fruits of the Earth very indifferent, which will produce great Scarcity in some Places. It also denotes the Downfall of the Gen-try, and many Marriages among the common People.

Tuesday.] If on *Tuesday*, the Winter shall be wet and the Summer very dry : Hay will be scarce, but Corn indifferent plenty. Many Factions and Divisions amongst those that sit at the Helm ; and a great Mortality both of Men and Beasts.

Wednesday.] If on *Wednesday*, it denotes the first Part of the Winter very hard and severe, but the last Part very mild and gentle ; a seasonable Spring ; and plenty of Fruit ; but great Sicknes, and many Distempers about Autumn : Many Fables, with false News shall be spread abroad, and much Discontent among the common People.

Thursday.] If on *Thursday*, you may look for a hard Winter, but a seasonable and moderate Spring ; and a great Increase of the Fruits of the Earth : Sheep and great Cattle shall also prosper much : But towards Autumn, expect to hear News of War and Blood-shed Abroad, and Troubles at Home, occasion'd by Contest and Divisions among the Clergy.

Friday.] If on *Friday*, look for an extream hard Winter, a late Spring, and a dry Summer ; Corn very dear, and Fruit very scarce : Very high Winds, occasioning Shipwrecks : Cattle shall die generally ; Women shall have very hard Labours ; and most others very loose and licentious. Thunder and Lightning shall be very frequent, and do much Mischief.

Saturday.] If on *Saturday*, the Winter shall be moderate, the Spring very windy, but the Summer shall be both seasonable and fruitful ; Corn shall be cheap, and Fruits plentiful. The Nobility shall flourish, and the Com-

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mons be industrious ; but ancient People shall generally die ; and malignant Fevers and Tertian Ages shall be very brief.

II. A Prognostication from the Day of the Week on which Christmas-day shall fall.

Sunday.] If the Nativity of our Lord shall fall on a *Sunday*, then shall the Winter be moderate, the Spring seasonable, the Fruits of the Earth flourish, and Peace shall grow up and increase on the Earth. He that is born on that Day shall be fortunate, and shall thrive in all that he undertakes ; but let him beware of letting Blood on that Day.

Monday.] If it fall on a *Monday*, Winter shall be dry, and the Summer moist, and the Air shall be rainy and tempestuous, and the Fruits of the Earth shall suffer thereby. He that is born on that Day shall be of a strong Constitution ; and whoever attempts an unlawful Thing on that Day, shall be found out, and brought to Punishment.

Tuesday.] If *Christmas-day* fall on a *Tuesday*, the Winter shall be mild, and the Spring seasonable ; the Summer shall be hot, mixed with pleasant Showers, and the Fruits shall abound exceedingly. He that is born on that Day shall live long, and enjoy Plenty all his Days : Whatever Work shall be begun on that Day, throughout the Year, shall prosper, and he that falls sick on that Day shall surely recover.

Wednesday.] If it falls on a *Wednesday*, the Winter will be very cold, and the Summer extream hot : Corn will be but indifferent, and Fruit not over plenty. Many will desire to travel, who shall never return again : He that is born on this Day shall be but short-liv'd, and of a sickly Constitution : But to begin a Work on any *Wednesday* that Year shall be good.

Thursday.] If it fall on a *Thursday*, the Year shall be in general prosperous ; the Winter shall be mild, the Spring moderate, and the Summer fruitful. Truth and Justice shall flourish in the World, and Tyranny and Oppression shall be brought down and depressed, and he that is born

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on this Day, shall come to Honour; Marriages shall be fortunate and happy; and to begin any Work on a *Thursday*, throughout the Year, shall be prosperous.

Friday.] If it fall on a *Friday*, the Winter shall be full of Storms and high Winds, and in the Summer the Air disturbed by Thunder and Lightning: There shall be plenty of Fruit and Corn; but Sheep and Bees shall suffer greatly. He that is born on this Day shall be strong and lusty, but much given to Women: And he that begins Work on this Day, shall meet with indifferent Success.

Saturday.] If *Christmas-day* shall fall on a *Saturday*, look for a dark and cloudy Winter, thick, foggy, and unwholsome; the Spring tempestuous, and the Summer very moist and wet. Fruit shall be scarce, and Corn dear; and Sickness and Death of many, is much to be feared. He that is born on this Day shall be poor, and in Disgrace, tho' at last he shall get Riches, and overcome it. If a Man fall sick on this Day, he seldom recovers it. And he that begins his Work on a *Saturday*, this Year shall repent before it be done.

III. A short Pregnostication concerning Children born every Day of the Week.

A Child born on *Sunday* shall be of long Life, and obtain great Riches.

A Child born on *Monday* shall be weak, and of an effeminate Temper, and seldom comes to Honour.

A Child born on *Tuesday* shall be given up to the inordinate Desire of Riches, and is in Danger of dying by Violence.

A Child born on *Wednesday* shall be given to the Study of Learning, and shall profit thereby.

A Child born on *Thursday* shall arrive to great Honour and Dignity.

A Child born on *Friday* shall be of a strong Constitution, but very lecherous; and if it be a Female, is in great Danger of turning Whore.

A Child born on *Saturday* shall be dull and heavy, and of a dogged Disposition, and seldom come to good.

IV. Of the Birth of Children, with respect to the Age of the Moon.

TO be born on the first Day of the New Moon, is very fortunate; for to such all Things shall succeed well; their Sleep shall be sweet, and their Dreams pleasant: they shall have a long Life, and increase in Riches.

A Child born the second Day of the New Moon, shall grow apace, but will be much inclined to Lust, whether it be Male or Female. This Day is also proper to go on Messages, to trade by Land, or to sail on the Sea; as also to put Seed into the Ground, that it may thrive. On this Day also thy Dreams shall quickly come to pass, whether they be good or bad. It is also good on this Day to open a Vein, if there be Occasion,

A Child born on the third Day of the Moon, shall die quickly, or at least be short-liv'd; On this Day to begin any Work of Moment, is very unfortunate; for it seldom comes to a good Conclusion. If Theft be committed on this Day, it will soon be discovered. And on this Day a Man that falls sick will hardly recover.

On the fourth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall prosper in the World, and be of good Repute. On this Day it is good to begin any Enterprize, provided it be done with good Advice, and with Dependance upon Heaven for a Blessing. A Man that falls sick this Day, shall either recover, or die in a little Time: They that will may also on this Day use Phlebotomy.

The fifth Day of the Moon is unfortunate, and the Child that is born therein shall die in its Infancy: On this Day let no Man do any Thing of Moment, for it will have no Success: He that is in Danger, and thinks to escape this Day, shall certainly be taken; he had better therefore lye still as he is. If good Counsel be given thee to Day, take it, but execute it to Morrow. He that falls sick, and takes his Bed this Day, has reason to fear he may never rise out of it again: Yet this Day you may let Blood with good Success.

The sixth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall

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be of long Life, but very sickly : To send Children to School this Day is very fortunate, and denotes they shall increase in Learning. Hunting on this Day will also be successful : But if a Man fall Sick, he will hardly recover.

On the seventh Day the Child that is born may live many Years ; but he that falls sick will never recover : On this Day it is good to shave the Head, to tame wild Beasts, and buy Hogs, for he that does so, shall gain much by them. If he that has been long sick takes Physick this Day, he is like to recover.

On the eighth Day, a Child born shall be in Danger of dying young ; but if he out-live his first Sicknes, he shall live long, and arrive at a great Estate. Whatever Business a Man undertakes on this Day shall prosper ; but it is especially good to buy Cattle, and to begin Buildings. And he that dreams a Dream shall quickly have it come to pass. He that falls sick on this Day shall recover ; and a Thing that is lost shall be found.

On the ninth Day, the Child that shall be born shall be very fortunate ; enjoying long Life, and arriving to great Riches. This also is a fortunate Day for Business, for what thou undertakest this Day shall come to a good Issue : He that is pursued shall escape ; and he that groans under the Burden of Oppression, shall be opportunely relieved. But have a Care you let not Blood this Day, for it is dangerous.

On the tenth Day, the Child that is born shall be a great Traveller, pass through many Kingdoms and Nations ; and at last die at Home in his old Age. Do nothing on this Day but what thou wouldst have known, for all secret Things shall be brought to Light. She that falls into Labour this Day shall be delivered without Danger ; but he that being sick takes his Bed this Day shall lie by it a long Time, Blood letting may be used this Day with good Success.

On the eleventh Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be of a good Constitution, and be mightily devoted to Religion ; shall be long liv'd, and of a lovely Countenance, and shall have some particular Mole on his Fore-head : But if it be a Female, she shall be much ad-

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dicted to Wisdom and Learning. On this Day it is good to begin a Journey, for it shall be prosperous; and also to marry, for the married Couple shall be happy all their Lives, and blessed with many Children. It is likewise good for Shepherds to change their Sheep-folds.

The twelfth Day of the Moon's Age, in Allusion to the twelfth House of the *Zodiack*, betokens nothing but Sorrow and Woe; and the Child born on this Day shall be given to Wrathfulness, and subject to many Afflictions. He that falls sick on this Day, his Sickness, after a long time of languishing, shall end in Death: If there be Occasion to let Blood this Day, let it be toward the Evening, and then it may do no harm.

On the thirteenth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be of a short Life, and subject to much Misery whilst it lives, by reason of peevish Crossness, so that it can never be pleased. To plant Vines, or to gather Grapes, and to eat the Fruits this Day is very good. He that on this Day is sent to Prison, shall be quickly set at Liberty; and whatever has been lost on this Day, shall quickly be found. To wed a Wife on this Day is good, for she shall be both loving and obedient to her Husband.

On the fourteenth Day, the Child that is then born shall be an Enemy to his Country, and seek the Destruction of his Prince, which shall bring him to his deserved End. On this Day, if you ask a Kindness either of a Friend or an Enemy, it shall be granted thee. Give to a sick Man Physick, and it shall restore him to his former Health.

On the fifteenth Day, the Child that is born shall quickly die. On this Day begin no Work, it is unfortunate; yet he that falls sick this Day may recover, but it will be after long Sickness; That which was lost Yesterday, will be found again this Day.

On the sixteenth Day, the Child born shall be of ill Manners, and very Unfortunate; insomuch, that though he may live long, yet his Life will be a Burden to him. Yet this is a good Day for buying, selling, and merchandizing: And also to deal in great Cattle; but it is not good to dream it, for Dreams on this Day are commonly cur-
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be of long Life, but very sickly : To send Children to School this Day is very fortunate, and denotes they shall increase in Learning. Hunting on this Day will also be successful : But if a Man fall Sick, he will hardly recover.

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On the fifteenth Day, the Child that is born shall quickly die. On this Day begin no Work, it is unfortunate; yet he that falls sick this Day may recover, but it will be after long Sickness; That which was lost Yesterday, will be found again this Day.

On the sixteenth Day, the Child born shall be of ill Manners, and very Unfortunate; insomuch, that tho' he may live long, yet his Life will be a Burden to him. Yet this is a good Day for buying, selling, and merchandizing: And also to deal in great Cattle; but it is not good to dream it, for Dreams on this Day are commonly hurtful,

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ful, and such as come to pass a long Time after. If a Man be sick, and on this Day change his Habitation, he may recover, and do well again.

On the seventeenth Day, the Child that shall be born will be foolish, to that degree, that it shall be almost a Natural, and thereby become a great Affliction to its Parents. To go on Messages this Day is unfortunate: Yet to contract Matrimony, to compound Physical Preparations, and to take Physick, is very good; but by no Means to let Blood.

On the eighteenth Day, the Child that shall be born, if a Male, will be valiant, courageous, and eloquent, but if a Female, chaste, industrious, and painful; and shall come to Honour in her old Age. It is good this Day to begin Buildings, and to put out our Children, in order to be brought up in Learning. Have a Care of being let Blood this Day, for it is very dangerous.

On the nineteenth Day, the Child then born, if a Male, shall be renowned for Wisdom and Virtue, and thereby arrive to great Honour; but if a Female, she will be of a weak and sickly Constitution; yet she shall live to be married. This Day they may bleed that have Occasion.

On the twentieth Day of the Moon's Age, the Child that shall be born shall be stubborn, quarrelsome, and a great Fighter, yet shall he arrive to Riches, and great store of Money. This is a good Day to purchase Servants on, or to begin any manner of Business.

On the one and twentieth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be unhappy; for though he shall be witty and ingenious, yet he shall be addicted to stealing, which may bring him to the Gallows; or if he escape that, yet he will be stirring up Plots and Rebellions against the Government, which in the End will be fatal to him. He that is minded to keep his Money, ought on this Day to abstain from Gaming, or else he may happen to lose it all. Abstain from Bleeding this Day at your own Peril.

On the two and twentieth Day, the Child born shall be fortunate, and purchase a good Estate; he shall also be of a cheerful Countenance, comely and religious, and shall

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shall be well beloved. Avoid going of any Message this Day, for it will not be fortunate. It is good this Day to remove Bees from one Place to another, in order to their Increase. Blood-letting on this Day may be profitable.

On the three and twentieth Day, the Child born shall be of an ungovernable Spirit, and shall give up himself to wandering abroad in the World; and seeking of his Fortune in foreign Parts, and in the End shall die miserable. This is a good Day to wed a Wife; for he that meets with such a One, ought to marry her while he can have her. It is also a general prosperous Day to all that begin Business thereon.

On the twenty fourth Day of the Moon, the Child born then shall be a Prodigy in the World, and make all Men admire at his surprizing and wonderful Actions, which shall exceed those of the ordinary Sort of Men.

On the five and twentieth Day of the Moon, the Child then born shall be wicked; he shall encounter with many Dangers, and at last will perish by them. This is an unfortunate Day, and threatens Dangers and Disappointments to those that begin any Enterprize of Moment thereon. A Man that falls sick on this Day shall hardly recover.

On the six and twentieth Day of the Moon's Age, that Child that shall be then born, shall be very beautiful and aimable, but yet of an indifferent Station in the World, if it be a Male; but if it be a Female, a rich Man marries her for her Beauty. He that on this Day falls sick of the Dropsy, shall hardly recover. Let those that travel on this Day, beware of meeting with those they do not care for, and they may ease them of their Burthens.

The twenty seventh day, the Child that shall be born shall be of that sweet and affable Temper and Disposition, that it will contract the Love of every one with whom it shall converse; and yet (if a Man) shall never rise to any great Height in the World: But if a Maiden, the Sweetness of her Disposition may advance her, for such a Love is to be esteemed above Rubies. If a Man falls sick on this Day, though he may endure much Misery, yet he shall at last recover.

On the twenty eighth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be the Delight of its Parents, but yet subject to much Sickness, and many Distempers, which shall take it away before it arrives to a perfect Age.

On the twenty ninth Day, the Child that shall be born shall be fortunate and happy; blessed with long Life, and attain to an eminent Degree of Holiness, Wisdom, and Virtue. To marry a good Wife is great Fortune, and such will his be, that shall marry this Day. Fishing and Hunting are both good Recreations, and on this Day will prove very successful.

On the thirtieth Day, the Child that shall be born will be fortunate and happy, and well-skil'd in Art and Sciences.

These, and divers others the like Things happens to Mankind, according to the different Age and Course to the Moon, which has a mighty Influence upon all Humane Bodies.

And as the Moon, so all the rest of the Signs and Planets have their various and respective Influences upon Sublunary Bodies, according to which Man is governed, and his Nature inclined this way or that way; according to the Nature of the Sign or Planet ruling him; tho' all in Subordination to the Will of our Supream Creator; which occasioned that memorable Saying, *Regunt Astra Homines, sed Regis Astra Deus*: That is, *The Stars rule Men; but God rules the Stars*.

I will therefore, for the Advantage and Benefit of my Reader, treat a little more distinctly of the Powers and Influences of the Cœlestial Bodies, as they are laid down by Ancient and Modern Astrologers, who have written upon that Subject more largely.

V. Of Astrology, what it is.

Astrology is the Art that teaches us the Influences and Effects of the Cœlestial Planets upon the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, which by their various Aspects, Positions and Configurations, do foreshew the Changes and Mutations both of particular Bodies and also of Kingdoms and States. Some

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I I

Some would confound Astronomy and Astrology together, which are in Truth different Things: And both have their particular Use and Excellency: Astronomy teaches the various and different Motions of the Planets, and Astrology shews us their Influences and Effects: But I shall treat of the Signs and Planets more distinctly: And first of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which govern the several Parts of Man's Body; which are summ'd up in Verse:

VI. *A Description of the Twelve Signs in the Verse, shewing what Part of the Body each rules.*



M An's Head and Face Heaven's Ram obey,
His Neck the Neck-strong Bull doth sway;
The Arm-twining Twins guide Hands and Arms,
Breast, Sides and Stomach Cancer charms;
The Lion rules his Back and Heart,
Bowels and Belly's Virgo's Part;

On the twenty eighth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be the Delight of its Parents, but yet subject to much Sickness, and many Distempers, which shall take it away before it arrives to a perfect Age.

On the twenty ninth Day, the Child that shall be born shall be fortunate and happy; blessed with long Life, and attain to an eminent Degree of Holiness, Wisdom, and Virtue. To marry a good Wife is great Fortune, and such will his be, that shall marry this Day. Fishing and Hunting are both good Recreations, and on this Day will prove very successful.

On the thirtieth Day, the Child that shall be born will be fortunate and happy, and well-skill'd in Art and Sciences.

These, and divers others the like Things happens to Mankind, according to the different Age and Course to the Moon, which has a mighty Influence upon all Humane Bodies.

And as the Moon, so all the rest of the Signs and Planets have their various and respective Influences upon sublunary Bodies, according to which Man is governed, and his Nature inclined this way or that way; according to the Nature of the Sign or Planet ruling him; tho' all in Subordination to the Will of our Supream Creator; which occasioned that memorable Saying, *Regunt Astra Homines, sed Regis Astra Deus*: That is, *The Stars rule Men; but God rules the Stars*.

I will therefore, for the Advantage and Benefit of my Reader, treat a little more distinctly of the Powers and Influences of the Cœlestial Bodies, as they are laid down by Ancient and Modern Astrologers, who have written upon that Subject more largely.

V. Of Astrology, what it is.

Astrology is the Art that teaches us the Influences and Effects of the Cœlestial Planets upon the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, which by their various Aspects, Positions and Configurations, do foreshew the Changes and Mutations both of particular Bodies and also of Kingdoms and States. Some

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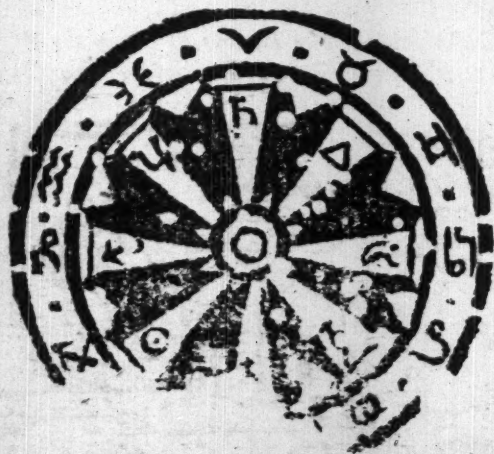
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*Reins, Hanches, Navel, Libra tends,
Bladder, and Secrets Scorpio befriends :
The half-hors'd Bowman rules the Thighs,
And to the Kid our Knees suffice ;
Our Leg's are but the Butler's Fees,
The Fish our Foot-steps oversees.*

VII. The Names and Characters of the Twelve Signs, &c.



THE first *Aries* ♈ : This Sign governs the Head and Face, and is by Nature hot and dry.

The second is *Taurus* ♉ : This Sign governs the Neck, Throat, and is by Nature cold and dry

The third is *Gemini* ♊ : This Sign governs the Arms and Shoulders, and is by Nature hot and moist.

The fourth is *Cancer* ♋ : This Sign governs the Breast and Stomach, and is cold and moist.

The fifth is *Leo* ♌ : This Sign governs the Heart and Back, and is hot and dry.

The sixth is *Virgo* ♍ : This Sign govern the Bowels and Belly, and is cold and dry.

The seventh is *Libra* ♎ : This Sign governs the Reins and Loins, and is hot and moist.

The eighth is *Scorpio* ♏ : This Sign governs the secret Members, and is cold and moist.

The

The ninth is *Sagittary* ♐: This Sign governs the Thighs and Hips, and is hot and dry.

The tenth is *Capricorn* ♑: This governs the Knees and Hams, and is by Nature cold and dry.

The eleventh is *Equarius* ♒: This Sign governs the Legs, and is by Nature hot and moist.

The twelfth is *Pisces* ♓: This Sign governs the Feet, and is cold and moist.

Besides the Names and Characters of the twelve Signs, they have other Names and Characters also by which they are described and called. As *Aries* is called the Ram, *Taurus* the Bull, *Gemini* the Twins, *Cancer* the Crab, *Leo* the Lion, *Virgo* the Virgin or Maid, *Libra* the Ballance, *Scorpio* the Scorpion, *Sagittary* the Centaur, or Half-hors'd Bowman, or the Archer, his Character being half Man, half Horse, with Bow and Arrows; *Capricorn* the Kid or Goat, and *Pisces* the Fish.

VIII. Of the Triplicity of the Twelve Signs.

THese Signs are also divided by Astrologers in their several Triplicities, according to their several Natures; Thus *Aries*, *Leo*, and *Sagittary* being all hot and dry, are called the fiery Triplicity; *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn* being all cold and dry, are called the earthly Triplicity; *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius* being all hot and moist, are called the Airy Triplicity: And *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*, being all cold and moist, are called the Watry Triplicity.

IX. Of the Twelve Houses.

THE Knowledge of the Nature of the twelve Houses is reckoned by the Ancients a great Mystery, and that which requires great Study; for there is nothing relating to Man's Life, but it is foreshewn by the Nature of one of the twelve Houses, whose Signification are briefly summed up in the following Verse.

*The first House shews Life, the second Wealth doth give;
The third how Brethren, the fourth how Parents live.*

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*Issue the fifth, the sixth Diseases bring,
The seventh Wedlock, and the eighth Death's Sting.
The ninth Religion; the tenth Honour shews,
Friendship the eleventh, and the twelfth our Woes.*

The first House is called the Ascendant, because there the Sun ascends the Horizon, let it be in what Climate it Will; and in Astrological Judgment it is called the House of Life.

The second House is the Succedent to the Ascendant, and is the Significator of Riches and Wealth.

The third House is the Significator of Brethren, Kindred and Alliance.

The fourth House signifies the Parents of the Native, and all Possessions, and Lands of Inheritance.

The fifth House is the Succedent of the Angle of the Earth (which is the fourth House) and therefore signifies Mirth and Jollity, which is usually the Effect of the Birth of Children, which is also signified by this House.

The sixth House is Cadent from the North Angle, and is Significator of Sickneses and Diseases.

The Seventh House is the Angle of the West, and Significator of Wedlock, and also of Law-suits and Quarrels.

The eight House is succedent from the Angle of the West, and signifies Death.

The ninth House is Cadent, and signifies Religion and Learning.

The tenth House signifies Dignity, Honour and Pre-ferment.

The eleventh House hath Signification of Friendship, Amity, and Hope.

The twelfth House signifies Misery, Poverty, private Enemies, Imprisonment and Disgrace.

X. How many Persons may know under which of the Twelve Signs they are born.

HE that is born under *Aries*, is of a Nature hot and dry, of a loud Voice, inclined to Choler; and if a Woman, subject to Barrenness, or at least will have

but few Children, and those sickly; and perhaps wanting some of their Members: Very angry, desirous of Command, and loving to be above others; such have also black Eye-brows, thick Shoulders, and are of a dark swarthy Complexion, and of a middle Stature.

Those born under *Taurus* are of a cold and dry Constitution, inclined to melancholy, one that is sickly, and loves Pleasure, yet is very chaste, honest and religious; seldom angry, but if once provoked, seldom reconciled; of short Stature, but well set; short Legs, big Buttocks, a Bull's Neck, wide Mouth, and black Hair.

Persons born under *Gemini* are hot and moist, of fair and sanguine Complexions, and affable and courteous in their Behaviour, endued with Wisdom and Understanding, and accomplished with Elegancy of Speech, and a good Delivery; having brown Hair, brisk and quick Eyes, a large Breast, long Arms, Hands and Legs, and a tall, straight, and well set Body.

Those born under *Cancer* (which is a watry Sign) are cold and moist, and of a Phlegmatick Constitution; of a low Stature, blackish Hair, and a great Belly. If it be a Woman, it shews she shall have many Children.

Those that are born under *Leo* (which is hot and dry, and a Sign of the fiery Triplicity) are very choleric, of a shrill Voice, and viciously inclined; much addicted to Anger, and very subtle; if a Woman, barren; of a generous and free Temper, very valiant and courageous, of yellowish or flaxen Hair, broad Shoulder'd, great Head and Eyes, of a middle Stature, but a lusty Body.

Persons born under *Virgo* (which is a Sign of the Earthly Triplicity) are cold and dry, of a melancholy Constitution, but of a free Countenance; very courteous of Behaviour, and yet very self-ended; the Body somewhat spare, but of a good Proportion; of a brown Complexion, but black Hair, and large Eyes.

Those born under *Libra* (which is a Sign of the Airy Triplicity) are hot and moist, and of a sanguine Complexion; fair, and of a good Proportion, of homely Visage, well-favoured, light-brown Hair, pleasant and

courteous,

courteous, rosy Cheeks, and aimable Countenance. somewhat inclining to Tallness, and very slender. But if a Woman, she will have but few Children.

Persons born under *Scorpio* (which is a Sign of the Watery Triplicity) are by Nature cold and moist, and consequently flegmatick, and of a sickly Constitution, yet very fruitful, yet withal vicious, fair of Countenance, but of an angry Disposition, and many times crooked in their Bodies as well as in their Tempers; they are also of a sad-coloured Hair, and of a serious and grave Countenance, very much reserved, but at the same time false and deceitful; the Stature is commonly small, but the Body is pretty well set.

Those that are born under *Sagittary* (which is a Sign of the Fiery Triplicity) are hot and dry, cholerick, tall of Stature, hard-favoured, but fair; brown Hair, which will shed betimes. If a Woman, she will have but few Children, and those very weak, but ingenious and exceeding crafty.

Persons born under *Capricorn* (which is a Sign of the earthly Triplicity) are cold and dry, of a melancholy Constitution, and of a savage and cruel Nature; and much inclined to Lethery; the Body deformed, of a swarthy Complexion, short of Stature, dry and lean; the Face also lean and thin, the Colour pale and wan, and generally hard-favoured.

Those born under *Aquarius* (which is a Sign of the Watry Triplicity) are hot and moist, and of a sanguine Complexion, and of a sweet and affable Condition, with Countenance very aimable and lovely; of a free and pleasant Temper, and of a chaste, honest, and religious Nature, of a fair Visage, middle Stature, well-shapen Body, and bright Hair; virtuously inclined, and always contented.

Those born under *Pisces* (which is a Sign of the Watry Triplicity) are cold, moist, and phlegmetick, of a short Stature, often crooked and deformed, and ill composed both in Body and Mind, having a great Face, pale and wan Complexion, thick shouldered, short-necked, and slooping,

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By these Things Persons may know under what Signs they were born, if they will compare themselves with what is here written.

XI. Of the Seven Planets, their Characters, Names, Natures, and in what Time they make their Revolutions.

HAVING spoke of the twelve Signs with their twelve Houses, and of their Natures and Significations, I come now to speak of the seven Planets, or Erratick Stars, who in their severall Orbs or Circles, pass through the twelve Houses of the *Zodiack* in more or less Time, according to the largeness or smallness of their severall Orbs. And as these Planets pass through the twelve Signs, so they are said to be in such and such Houses; thus the Sun's Progress thro' the twelve Signs makes up the Complement of one Year, for on the tenth of *March* (at which time the Spring, and most properly the Year begins) the Sun enters into *Aries*, and having passed thro' that, in *April* he enters into *Taurus*, in *May* into *Gemini*, and so of the rest. And according to the Houses or Sign in which any of the Planets are, so they are said to be designed or deliberated; for when a Planet is in a Sign of its own Nature, it is dignified; but if in a Sign of a contrary Name to its own, it is then deliberated, or made weaker: And according to their Position, their Effects and Operations are wonderful upon the Bodies of Men and Women. But I shall give you their Characters, Names, and Nature.

The first is *h Saturn*, who is by Nature cold and dry, of a swarthy, dull, obscure colour, like unto Lead; he makes his Revolution thro' the twelve Signs in thirty Years.

The second is *♃ Jupiter*, who is by Nature hot and moist, and temperate; he appears very bright and shining, and is of a warm Nature: He makes his Revolution in Twelve Years.

The third is *♂ Mars*, of Nature hot and dry; he appeareth of a fiery red Colour, and maketh his Revolution in twenty three Months.

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The fourth is ☉ *Sol*, whose Nature is hot, dry, and temperate; his glorious Brightness is sufficiently known to all; He makes his Revolution in three hundred sixty five Day, six Hours, and twenty four Minutes.

The fifth is ♀ *Venus*, of Nature cold and moist; the most bright and splendid Star in all the Firmament; she moveth equally with the Sun, though her Motion seems to be very irregular, and makes her Revolution at the same time.

The sixth is ☿ *Mercury*, whose Name is cold and dry, variable, he is situated very near the Sun, and is rarely seen; he makes his Revolution at the same time as the Sun and *Venus*.

The seventh is ♀ *Luna*, or the Moon, which is the last or lowest, and whose Nature is cold and moist; every one knows she is of a pale Colour; and she maketh her Revolution in twenty seven Days and eight Hours.

Having given you a brief Account of the Names and Natures of the seven Planets, I shall here add an Account of the five Aspects also, which are these:

XII. Of the Five Aspects.

1. ☿ **C**onjunction, which is when two Planets are in one Sign and Degree.
2. * **S**extile, which is when two Planets are distant two Signs, or sixty Degrees.
3. □ **Q**uartile, which is when two Planets are distant four Signs, or ninety Degrees:
4. Δ **T**rine, which is when two Planets are distant four Signs, or one hundred and twenty Degrees.
5. ♂ **O**pposition, which is when two Planets are distant six Signs, or one hundred and eighty Degrees.

There are also two opposite Points in the Ecliptick Line, called *Nodes*, which we commonly call the *Dragon's Head* and *Tail*, thus characterised, ☊ *Dragon's Head*, ☋ *Dragon's Tail*.

I would now shew you the various Effects and Operations of the seven Planets, as they are posited in the several Houses, but I think it most necessary to give you

an Explanation of several Terms used in Astronomical and Astrological Science.

XIII. *An Explanation of the Circle of the Sphere, and some other Terms in Astronomy, for the easier understanding of this Book, and farther Information of the Reader.*

THE *Equinoctial Circle*, *Equator*, or *Equinox*, is a great Circle or Line equally distant from the two Poles of the World, dividing the Sphere in the midst.

Zodiac, is a broad oblique Circle crossing the *Equinoctial* in two opposite Places, viz. in the beginning of *Aries*, and the beginning of *Libra*; so that one half declines towards the *North*, the other toward the *South*; and in this Circle is comprehended the twelve Constellations or Signs, every Sign containing thirty Degrees in Length, and twelve in Breadth. Note also, That the first are Northern Signs, and the six last Southern Signs.

The *Ecliptick Line*, is a Line imagined to go along the midst of the *Zodiack*, as a Girdle, out of which the Sun never goeth; but the Moon and other Planets are sometimes on one Side, and sometimes on the other Side, which is called their Latitudes; only the fixed Stars alter not their Latitudes, whether great or small; but the Longitude of a Star, is the Arch or Part of the *Ecliptick* in Degrees, between the beginning of *Aries*, and the Circle which passeth through the Body of the Star; where note, that all Circles of the Sphere or Heavens, whether they are large or small, have three hundred and sixty Degrees allowed to each of them.

Colures are said to be two great moveable Circles crossing each other at the Poles of the World, one cutting the *Equinox* at the beginning of *Aries*, and at the beginning of *Libra*, and the other cutting the *Ecliptick* at the beginning of *Cancer*, and at the beginning of *Capricorn*; and so dividing the Globe into four equal Parts.

Horizon is a great Circle which divideth the upper Hemisphere (that is, the upper Half of the World from the lower, we being always supposed to be in the midst.

Meridian

Meridian in a great Circle, passing through the Poles of the World, and the Poles of the Horizon, called the *Zenith* and the *Nardi* (which are two Points, one directly over our Heads, the other directly under our Feet) on which the Sun is always just at Noon, and to go directly North and South, the Meridian is changed, but to go East or West it is changed, so sixty Miles either Way makes one Degree, or four Minutes of Time difference under the Equinox, viz. sixty Miles Eastward, it is Noon four Minutes sooner, and sixty Miles Westward, four Minutes later.

Tropicks are supposed to be two lesser Circles, parallel with the Equinoctial, and distant from it on either Side twenty three Degrees, thirty one Minutes each; the Ecliptick Line touches the Tropick of *Cancer* on the North-side of the Equinoctial, and it touches the Tropick of *Capricorn* on the South-side thereof, so that the Sun hath its Motion between these two Circles.

The *Artick* Circle is equally distant from the North Pole, as the Tropicks are distant from the Equinox twenty three Degrees, thirty one Minutes.

The *Antartick* Circle is the same Distance from the South Pole.

Zones, so called, are five in Number, two cold, two temperate, and one hot, which are divided by the two Tropicks and Polar Circles from each other; the hot Zone is counted between the two Tropicks, that is extended from one to the other, being about forty seven Degrees, two Minutes broad; the temperate Zones are extended from the Tropicks on either side, to about forty two Degrees, sixty eight Minutes; that is Northward, to the Artick Circle, and Southward to the Antartick Circle; And the two cold Zones are each within those two small Circles, having the Poles for their Center.

The *Poles* of the World, two Points exactly opposite to each other in the Heavens, one in the North, the other in the South, the Earth being in the midst, so that it seems to turn about, as if it were born up by them; therefore by some it is termed the Axle-tree of the World, as if there were a Line supposed to be drawn
from

from one Pole, through the Center of the Earth to the other, and the Earth turning thereon, though holy Writ tells us; *The Lord hangeth the Earth upon nothing, it being upholden by his mighty Power.* The Pole Artick, or North Pole, is elevated above our Horizon above fifty one Degrees; and those Stars within that Distance from it never set with us, but keep their Course round it daily; so likewise those that are at that Distance from the South Pole, never rise with us, but perform their Course in the like Order.

Azimuths are supposed Lines or Circles of Distance from the Meridian, drawn from the *Zenith* to any Degree, or two Degrees of the Horizon, or according to the thirty two Points of the Mariner's Compass, so that in travelling or sailing any Way, supposing a Circle to go from our Zenith directly before us to the Horizon, is the *Azimuth*, called the Vertical Point, as well as the Zenith.

Almicantarats, or *Almadarats*, or Circles of Altitude, are imagined Circles, passing through the Meridian, parallel with the Horizon.

The *Sphere* is a round Body, presenting the Frame of the whole World, as the Circles of the Heavens and the Earth: This is sometimes called a Martial Sphere; for the Orbs of the Planets are called their Spheres, that is, the Circles in which they move.

Ascension is the rising of any Star, or of any Part of the Ecliptick above the Horizon: *Descension* is its going down.

Right Ascension of a Star, is that Part of the Equinox that riseth or setteth with a Star in a right Sphere, but in an oblique Sphere, it is that Part of the Equinoctial, in Degrees, containing between the first Point of *Aries* and that Place of the Equinoctial which passeth by the Meridian with the Center of the Star.

Oblique Ascension is a Part of the Equinoctial in Degrees, contained betwixt the beginning of *Aries*, and that of the Equinox, which riseth with any Star or part of the Ecliptick, in an oblique Sphere.

Ascential Difference, is the Difference betwixt the Right and Oblique Ascension, or the Number of Degrees

degrees contained between that Place and the Equinox that riseth with the Center of a Star, and that Place of the Equinox that cometh to the Meridian with the same Star.

Solstice is in the Summer, when the Sun is in the beginning of *Cancer*; and in the Winter, when the Sun enters into *Capricorn*; because then the Days seem to stand still, and seem neither to increase nor decrease above two Minutes in ten or twelve Days.

Constellation is a certain Number of Stars, supposed to be limited within some Form or Likeness, as *Aries* the Ram, is said to have thirteen Stars; *Taurus* the Bull, thirty three; *Arcturius*, *Orion* and the *Pleiades* mentioned *Job ix. 9.* are said to be Constellations.

Perihelium is the Point wherein the Earth (or any Planet) is nearest the Sun.

Alphelium is a Point wherein the Earth (or any Planet) is farthest from the Sun.

Planets are the seven erraticque, or wandering Stars, called *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, (or the Sun) *Venus*, *Mercury*, and *Luna*, (or the Moon) whose Characters, Names and Natures we have mentioned before, and whose Influences we shall by and by give you a farther Account of. These Planets have also their several Motions, as,

Direct, Is a Planet's moving in its natural Course, which is forward.

Retrograde, Is their moving backward, contrary to their direct Motion.

Combus, Is their being under the Sun Beams, or within eight Degrees of him.

Oriental, Is when a Planet riseth before the Sun; *Occidental*, after him.

Latitude of the Earth, is the Distance or Breadth on either Side of the Equinox, towards the Pole; and they that are under the Equinox have no Latitude, but the Poles of the World are in their Horizon: This is a right Sphere, and every sixty Miles directly *North* or *South*, are said to make one Degree or Latitude, and the Height of either Pole above the Horizon, is answerable to the Degree or Latitude in an oblique Sphere; as *London* is counted

counted to be in Latitude fifty one Degrees, thirty two Minutes, the Pole there being elevated as much. The like is to be observed in any other Place or Region.

Longitude of the Earth, is the Outside thereof, extended from West to East, crossing the Latitude at Right Angles, the beginning thereof (according to some Astronomers) is the *Canary Isles*, so going Eastward quite round the World, unto the same Place again, which is three hundred and sixty Degrees, and under the Equinoctial is reputed to be two Millions, one thousand six hundred Miles, reckoning sixty Miles to a Degree; but the farther off the Equinoctial, the fewer Miles are in a Degree; for at *London* about thirty seven make a Degree of Longitude; so these Degrees grow less and less, until they all meet in the Latitude of Ninety, that is under the Poles.

Parallels are Lines straight and circular, equally distant from each other, as the Equinox, Tropicks, and Degrees of Latitude, &c.

Climate, or *Clime*, is such a space of Earth comprehended between two Parallels in which Space there is half an Hour's Difference in the Sun-dials, and Length of the Days.

Antipodes, are those whose Feet are directly against ours, as if a Line was drawn from one, through the Center of the Earth to the other.

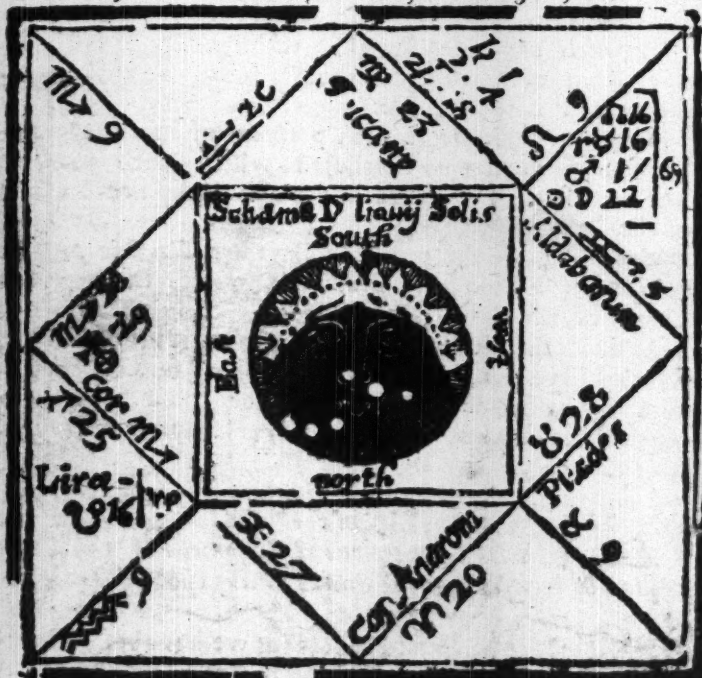
And this shall suffice as to the Explanation of Things, which I have done as briefly as I could, for the Advantage of the Reader, to whom possibly these Things (so necessary to be known) may have hitherto been concealed.

XIV. *Of the Sun's Revolution thro' the twelve Signs of the Zodiac; with an Astrological Judgment of those that shall be born, when the Sun is in any of these Signs.*

THo' there be seven Planets (as we have before shew-
ed) yet the Sun and Moon being the two great Lu-
minaries of the World, have greater Influence upon our
Bodies than all the Rest; and the Sun shining by his own
Light,

Light, and being the Fountain both of Light and Life, has greater Power than the Moon, and his Influence is more in any of the twelve Houses; I shall therefore here, because I affect Brevity, give the Reader an Astrological Judgment of the Sun's Power and Influence, being in any of the twelve Houses: After I have first acquainted my Reader what a House is, and signifies in Astrology.

A House is a certain Space in the Firmament, which is parted or separated by several Degrees, by which the Planets have their Motion, metaphorically called Houses: For as in a House there be many Mansions; so every Planet has a peculiar or proper Place in the Firmament, by which it moves, and in which it is resident, containing thirty Degrees, by which one House is differenced from another; and these are placed by Astrologers, viz.



The Sun being in *Aries*, makes a Person born under it of a froward and peevish Disposition, quickly angry; but

Life, as soon pleased; given to study, and very eloquent, at proud, lying and luxurious, promising all Things, but performing nothing; not beloved among his Kindred, and obnoxious to Danger from his Enemies; he shall be in Danger of receiving Harm from four-footed Beasts, or being thrown from a Horse, and the like; so that he ought to avoid all Hawking, Hunting, and other Exercises to be performed on Horseback, which are like to be fatal to him; But in other Things he may be more fortunate. If the Person born be a Female, tho' she may be fair and fruitful to Children, yet she will be given to lying, and of so bad a Temper and Disposition, that her Husband will live but uneasily with her. Note this also, That those born in the Day-time, the Sun being in *Aries*, will be fortunate and happy, but those that are born in the Night will be unfortunate, and come to Disgrace.

The Sun being in *Taurus*, makes the Native bold and fortunate in attempting hard and difficult Affairs; it shews him also victorious over his Enemies, and a great Traveller, but banished from his Native Country. It also shews one servile, familiar and angry; but in his old Age only; for in his Youth he shall obtain Riches by Marriage, which shall make him better honoured. But when Age comes, it brings Sickness with it, and that makes Men peevish. It makes Females wanton, yet painful and obedient, but full of Tittle-tattle; it also shews them inclin'd to Whoredom, which will wear off by Degrees: She shall have many Husbands and divers Children.

The Sun being in *Gemini* denotes a fair Child, also one that is wise, liberal, and merciful; also a Boaster and one that ran up and down without any Regard to his Business, whereby he shall obtain but little Riches of his own, but shall be of that Fidelity and Truth, that he shall have the Command of the Publick Treasure: It also denotes one to be of a complaisant Behaviour, a good Understanding, and acceptable to those with whom he shall have to do. It shews him also to be well versed in the Mathematical Science, and Arithmetick; and that he shall be in great Danger about three and twenty Years of Age, either to be hurt by Fire, or bitten by a mad Dog.

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The Sun being in *Cancer*, shews a Person to be of a good Wit, Humility and Wisdom; but one inclined to Pleasure, and the Love of Women. It also shews one attempting many Things, and especially on Seas, and thereby often in Danger, and vexed with many Incommodities, and with much Poverty and Misery; and that though he may get much, yet he may be never the richer; he shall dig for Treasure, and shall find that which he looked not for. But if it be a Maid, she shall be witty, shame-faced, civil, wise, diligent, nimble and beautiful, soon pleased, yet deceitful and crafty, saying one thing and doing another; subject to many Dangers by Water, by Falling, by Childbearing and the Cholick: And after the Age of twenty six, whether the Native be Male or Female, it promisetb good Success. It denotes also a Person to be painful, faithful, acquainted with great Men and fortunate in Husbandry.

The Sun being in *Leo*, denotes a Man proud and arrogant, bold and stout; a Mocker, a Scornor, unmerciful, cruel, and hard to be intreated, beset with many Enemies, and subject to many Miseries; also a Caprain or other Commander, looking for Promotion from great Men, unfortunate in Children, and meeting with many Afflictions by their Means, putting himself into many Dangers, he shall be also in Danger by Fire, Sword, and Violence of Beasts, by whom he shall be in Danger of Death; but with Prudence may escape all threatned Dangers. But if the Native be of a Female Sex, she shall be bold, have great and large Breasts, and slender Legs, which are Tokens of Stoutness and Boldness, Anger, Slanders and Babling; though the Softness natural to Women do alleviate the Excess thereof. She ought however to be especially careful of hot Waters, and Fire, by which she will be in great Danger: She shall also be much inclined to the Sickness, or gnawing of the Stomach. But after the Age of one and twenty Years, she shall be fortunate in Riches, which she shall obtain by the help of great Men, and the Use of other Men's Goods; also by House-keeping, Beauty and Love.

The Sun being in *Virgo*, makes Men fortunate and successful

Successful in Household-affairs, wife and faithful, stout and ambitious; his Wife shall die suddenly in his Absence; he shall have many Things stolen from him, but shall be revenged on his Enemies. He shall be so much given to Talk, that he cannot keep his own Secrets; It also shews one fair Face, of a genteel Behaviour, a Lover of Women, and delightful to be in the Courts of Princes and Noblemen. It also denotes one wise, just, and honourable, a Patron and Defender of his Friends, also religious and temperate, of a comely Personage, and well-featur'd. If the Native be a Maiden, she shall be witty, honest and modest; of a willing Mind, diligent and circumspect; and shall be married about the Age of fifteen Years. But whether Male or Female, they shall be liable to meet with many Afflictions.

The *Sun* being in *Libra*, denotes the Person to be fortunate in all maritime Affairs, and that he shall gain by trading in Spices and precious Stones; It also shews a comely Body, and a valuable pleasant Tongue, a good Name, and one curious to understand Secrets; but very careful to perform what he promises, how much soever he may pretend to it; It shews also that he shall have several Wives, and that he shall quickly bury the first: He may also be a Gainer by dead Men, who will leave him large Legacies? He shall be a great Lover of Women, and entertain unlawful familiarities with them. He shall be also a good Interpreter of Dreams, whether he be born by Day or Night. If the Native be of the Female Sex, she shall be free and debonair, and of a jocund Humour, taking much Delight in Herbs, loving the Fields, and wandering into strange Places: About twenty three Years of Age she shall have a Husband, and be happily married, for her Beauty, pleasantness of Conversation, and good Behaviour, shall much promote her. Likewise the Children of *Libra* are such as are Studious and Lovers of Learning; but without special Care be taken, they may receive Prejudice by Fire, or scalding Water.

The *Sun* being in *Scorpio*, encreases the Native's Inheritance, and gives them Boldness and Stoutness, inclining them likewise to Flattery, by which Means those they deal

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withal are often deceived ; and when they expect Bread may meet with nothing but a Scorpion. It likewise denotes a Person full of Mirth, giving to Jestling, and easy of Belief, at the same time a Conqueror of his Enemies. It makes a Woman to be full of Craft and Wit ; and yet her Husband shall deceive her. She shall likewise be subject to the Pain of Spleen, and have some extraordinary Mark either in the Head, Shoulder, or Brawn of the Arm. It makes both Sexes bold and rash, given to Thieving, and to search out hidden Things ; also it makes them wanton Fornicators, and full of evil Thoughts, and given to too much Talking.

The *Sun* being in *Sagitary*, gives Fortune and Boldness to take in Hand an Enterprize ; inclining a Person to Travel, and take Voyages by Sea, and Journeys by Land, and not without considerable Advantage ; It also gives Access into the Courts of Princes, where the Native shall be advanced to some honourable Post. It also shews a Person given to Riding, Hawking, Hunting, Leaping, Fighting, and such manly Exercises ; at which he always comes off with Honour, by which Means he is envied, and has many Enemies, whom yet he shall vanquish and overcome. It always shews he shall possess the Inheritance of his Father, and that he shall be just, ingenious, faithful, hearty, a sure Friend, and a generous Enemy. If the Native be a Woman, it likewise betokens the same ; she shall be industrious, of an excellent Temper ; she shall be envied by her Enemies, but shall overcome them : she shall be married about Seventeen, and have many Children.

The *Sun* being in *Capricorn*, shews the Native shall meet with many Afflictions and Adversities, which he shall sustain with much Resolution ; Yet it always shews him angry and fretful, and one that keeps bad Company. It also makes him merry and chearful ; yet he may fall in Love to that Degree, that he may be ready to die for his Mistress ; but if the Nativity be by Night, he shall be unconstant ; It also shews in Age he shall grow covetous. He shall thrive in Navigation, especially in the Trade towards the East, so from thence his Fortune shall arise.

If the Native be a Woman, she shall be modest and bashful of a fearful Disposition and very much addicted to travel.

The Sun being in *Aquarius*, maketh the Native of a friendly Disposition, fearful of Waters, and in danger of receiving Prejudice thereby: He shall be subject to Sick-ness and Quartidian Agues until about the fifteenth Year of his Age after, which he shall be more fortunate for by travelling thro' divers Countries he shall gather Riches, which with a liberal Hand he shall distribute; he shall meet with sundry Losses and Afflictions, especially by Means of his Wife and other Women; and shall live for a long time without the Enjoyment of her. But she being dead his Affairs will be more fortunate. If the Native be a Woman, she shall be comely of Body, and of a faithful and constant Mind; she shall be enriched with other Mens Goods, but her Children shall be a great Affliction to her, and she shall receive much Damage by them. She shall not attain to any great Fortune till the two and twentieth Year of her Age, and then she shall arrive to a competent Estate.

The Sun being in *Pisces* denotes a Man to be quick, of a Valuable and ready Tongue, bold and conceited, but fortunate in finding out hidden Treasure; for this is peculiar to those who are born when the Sun is in *Pisces*; that they shall find something unlooked for, and shall be also enriched with other Mens Goods: It also shews them to be merry and jocose, of a good Disposition, and loving the Company of good Men: They seldom live very long; but if they reach to thirty five Years, they may live to a good old Age. They shall never be very rich, except in their own Opinions; always full of uneasy Thoughts, and are in danger of being brought into Captivity by means of Women: They have commonly some Mark in the Elbow or Foot, and their Fortune will come from the South. If the Native be a Woman, she will be bold contumelious, a notorious Scold, and something worse; for she will forsake her own Husband, and cleave to an Adulterer.

Thus have I given you an Account of the Influences of the Sun, being in any of the Cœlestial Signs, by which

any Person may know in what Sign the Sun was at the time of his Birth.

XV. *Of the evil or perivious Days in every Month in the Year.*

THere are certain Days in the Year, which it concerns all Persons to know, becaule they are so perivious and dangerous; For on these Days, if any Man or Woman shall be let Blood, they shall die within twenty one Days following, or whoso falleth sick on any of these Days, they shall certainly die: And whoso beginneth a Journey on any of these Days, he shall be in Danger of Death before he return: Also he that marrieth a Wife on any of these Days, they shall either be quickly parted, or else live together with much Sorrow and Discontent. And lastly, whosoever on any of these Days beginneth any great Business it will never prosper, nor come to its desired Perfection. Now since those Days are so unfortunate, it highly concerns every one both to know and take Notice of them; which, that the Reader may do. I have here set down in the following Order.

In *January* are eight Days; that is to say, the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 17th and 19th. In *February* are three Days; that is, the 8th, 17th and 19th. In *March* are three Days; that is, the 15th, 16th, and 21st. In *April* are two Days, the 15th and 21st. In *May* are three Days; that is, the 15th, 17th and 20th. In *June* are two Days; the 4th and the 7th. In *July* are two Days; the 15th and 20th. In *August* are two Days; the 20th and 25th. In *September* are two Days; the 6th and the 7th. In *October* is one Day; the 6th. In *November* are two Days; the 5th, and the 19th. In *December* are three Days, the 6th, 7th and the 11th; and other say the 15th and 19th.

But besides these, there are also the *Canicular Days*, which are Days of greater Danger and Peril; and they begin the 19th Day of *July*, and end the 27th Day of *August*, during which Time it is very dangerous to fall sick, take Physick, or to be let Blood; but if Necessity call for it, it is best to be done before the midst of the Day.

XVI. Of the Planetary Days and Hours, and how to know under what Planet a Man is born.

THE Planetary Hours are those Hours in which each Planet reigas, and has the chief Dominion; Of which the Ancients give the following Account.

Saturn is Lord on *Saturday*; *Jupiter* is Lord on *Thursday*; *Mars* is Lord on *Tuesday*; *Sol* is Lord on *Sunday*; *Venus* reigns on *Friday*; *Mercury* on *Wednesday*; and *Luna* on *Monday*.

On *Saturday* the first Hour after Midnight *Saturn* reigns, the second, *Jupiter*, the third, *Mars*, the fourth *Sol* reigns, the fifth, *Venus*, the sixth, *Mercury*, and the seventh *Luna*; and then again, *Saturn* the eighth, *Jupiter* the ninth, *Mars* the tenth, *Sol* the eleventh, *Venus* the twelfth, *Mercury* the thirteenth, *Luna* the fourteenth; and then the third time, *Saturn* the fifteenth, *Jupiter* the sixteenth, *Mars* the seventeenth, *Sol* the eighteenth, *Venus* the nineteenth, *Mercury* the twentieth, and *Luna* the one and twentieth Hour: Then is the fourth Place, *Saturn* the two and twentieth Hour, *Jupiter* the three and twentieth, and *Mars* the four and twentieth: And then *Sol* beginneth the first Hour after Midnight on *Sunday*; *Venus* the second Hour, *Mercury* the third, and so the twenty fourth, which is the Hour of *Mercury*; and then *Luna* begins the first Hour after Midnight on *Monday*, *Saturn* the second, *Jupiter* the third, and so to the twenty fourth, which is the Hour of *Jupiter*, and then *Mars* begins the first Hour after Midnight on *Tuesday*, and *Sol* the second; and so forward Hour by Hour, and Planet by Planet, according to their Order, by which every Planet reigns the first Hour of his own Day; And so likewise the eighth, fifteenth, and the twenty second: As for Instance, *Saturn* reigns the first Hour, the eighth, the fifteenth, and the twenty second on *Saturday*; *Sol* the same Hours on *Sunday*, *Luna* the same on *Monday*, *Mars* the same on *Tuesday*, *Mercury* the same on *Wednesday*, *Jupiter* the same on *Thursday*, and so *Venus* on *Friday*; Which for the readier and easier finding out, I have thus set down.

A Table of the Planetary Hours for every Day in the Week.

Sunday		Mond.		Tuesd.		Wed.		Thursd.		Friday.		Saturd.	
Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.
☉	1	☿	1	♂	1	♂	1	♂	1	♀	1	♂	1
☿	2	♂	2	☉	2	☉	2	♂	2	♀	2	♂	2
☿	3	♂	3	♀	3	♂	3	☉	3	☿	3	♂	3
☿	4	♂	4	♀	4	♂	4	♀	4	♂	4	☉	4
☿	5	☉	5	☿	5	☉	5	♀	5	♂	5	♀	5
☿	6	☉	6	♂	6	☉	6	☿	6	♂	6	♀	6
☿	7	♀	7	♂	7	♀	7	♂	7	☉	7	☿	7
☉	8	☿	8	♂	8	♀	8	♂	8	♀	8	♂	8
☉	9	♂	9	☉	9	☿	9	♂	9	♀	9	♂	9
☉	10	♂	10	♀	10	☿	10	☉	10	☿	10	♂	10
☉	11	♂	11	♀	11	☿	11	♀	11	♂	11	☉	11
☉	12	☉	12	☿	12	☉	12	♂	12	♀	12	♀	12
☉	13	♀	13	♂	13	☉	13	☿	13	☉	13	♂	13
☉	14	♀	14	♂	14	♀	14	♂	14	☉	14	☿	14
☉	15	☿	15	☉	15	♀	15	♂	15	♀	15	♂	15
☉	16	♂	16	☉	16	☿	16	♀	16	♂	16	♀	16
☉	17	♂	17	♀	17	☿	17	☉	17	☿	17	♂	17
☉	18	♂	18	♀	18	☿	18	♀	18	♂	18	☉	18
☉	19	☉	19	☿	19	☉	19	♀	19	♂	19	♀	19
☉	20	♀	20	♂	20	☉	20	☿	20	♀	20	♂	20
☉	21	♀	21	♂	21	☉	21	♂	21	☉	21	☿	21
☉	22	☿	22	☉	22	♀	22	♂	22	♀	22	♂	22
☉	23	♂	23	☉	23	☿	23	♀	23	♂	23	♀	23
☉	24	♂	24	♀	24	☿	24	☉	24	☿	24	♂	24

This Table is so easy, it needs little Explanation. Use is to find what Planet rules any Hour of the Day every Day in the Week. As for Example. I desire to know what Planet rules on *Wednesday*, at seven a Clock at Night; under the Tilts of *Wednesday*, I look for which answers to seven a Clock at Night, for the Natural Day consisting of 24 Hours, begins after Midnight, that from 12 at Noon, you begin to reckon 13, 14, &c. you find that the 19th Hour from Midnight answers

to seven a Clock at Night, over against which you will find ☉, which shews that to be the Hour of the Sun. And if you would know what Planet rules at seven in the Morning that Day, you will find against ♀, 7, which shews that *Venus* rules that Hour; and so of any other Hour in the Day.

But I shall now come to speak of the Significations of the Planetary Hours of each Planet, and what it portends to those that are born in them.

The Hour of *Saturn* is strong, and is good to do all Things that requires Strength; such as fighting, or bearing of Burthens, or the like: But for other Things it is very evil. He that is born in the Hour of *Saturn*, is slow, dull, and melancholy, of a dogged Temper and Disposition, black and swarthy of Complexion, being quarrellsome, wrathful, and very malicious.

The Hour of *Jupiter*, is in all Things good, and denotes Peace, Love and Concord; He that is born in the Hour of *Jupiter*, is of a ruddy and sandy Complexion, fair Hair, well proportioned Body, and of a lovely Countenance, his Face rather broad than long, well spoken and courteous, and of a very affable Carriage, sober, just and religious.

The Hour of *Mars* is evil, and denotes the Person born in it, to be of a cholerick Constitution, and of a robust strong Body, soon angry, and hard to be reconciled: His Face red, and his Eyes sparkling and fiery, much addicted to fighting, and ready to quarrel with every Man he meets, which oftentimes brings him to an untimely End.

The Hour of the *Sun* signifies great Strength, and is very fortunate for Kings and Princes. He that is born in this Hour hath sharp Eyes, brown Hair, and a round Face, and denotes one that is a great Projector, aims at high Things, but is often disappointed, and seldom brings his Designs to pass.

The Hour of *Venus* is very propitious and fortunate, but it is better by Night than Day, especially Mid-day, for then the Sun covert it. He that is born in this Hour, hath fair Hair, soft Eyes, a little Forehead, and round

Beard; very complaisant in his Carriage, mighty amorous, and a great Admirer of Woman; much addicted to Singing and Gaming, and spends his Money in courting and treating the Female Sex.

The Hour of *Mercury* is very good, but chiefly from the Beginning to the Middle: He that is born in this Hour, has a Stature inclining to Tallness, a sharp long Face, long Eyes, and a long Nose: His Forehead narrow, long Beard, and thin Hair, long Arms and long Fingers; of a good Disposition, and an obliging Temper, much given to reading, and very desirous of Knowledge, delighting to be among Books; very eloquent in his Speech, and yet addicted to Lying; and if he be poor, he is commonly light-fingered.

The House of the Moon is both good and Evil, according to the Day: For from the 4th to the 17th it is good to those that is born under it; but from the 17th to the 20th, it is counted unfortunate to be born under it; and from the 20th to the 27th, very unhappy. He that is born in the Hour of the Moon (especially upon her own Day) shall be pale-fac'd, of a thin Meagre Visage, with hollow Eyes, and of a middle Stature: He appears very courteous and obliging, but is very crafty and deceitful; setting about many Things, but so inconstant and variable in his Humour, that he is presently off of them again, and setting about something else; insomuch, that what he cries up one Hour, he shall as much cry down the next; he is also very malicious, and will never forget an Affront once offered him: His Constitution flegmatick.

Thus have I given the Reader the Judgment of the Ancients upon the Planetary Hours, and what they pretend to those that are born under them, by which a Person comparing himself with what is here set down, may easily know under what Planet he was born.

XVII. Of the Significations of the Seven Planets, with Respect to Man's Body.

BEfore I conclude my Discourse of the Seven Planets, their Nature and Influences, I shall give you an Account of the Signification of them, as they respect the several Parts of Man's Body, and the Diseases that they govern, that proper Remedies may be applied accordingly.

Saturn governs the right Ear, the Bladder and the Bones; and the Diseases he governs, are Quartian Agues, Cancers, Black Choler, Rheums, Coughs, Palsies, Looseness, of the Blood, &c.

Jupiter governs the Lungs, Ribs, Liver, Seeds, Arteries, and left Ear; and the Diseases incident to them are Pleurisies and Apoplexies, and such as proceed from too great a Quantity of Blood, or from Wind in any Part of the Body.

Mars governs the Gall, the Veins, and the Reins, and their Distempers; which are Fevers, Yellow Jaundice, Madness, Choler, Carbuncles. *Mars* also governs the Stones and Privy-Members of Man or Woman in part.

The *Sun* governs the Eyes, Heart, and the right Side, and the Diseases relating to them; such as Colds, especially in the Stomach and Liver, Fluxes in the Eyes, Cramp, Head-ach, &c.

Venus governs the Liver, Loins, Matrix, Pap and Throat; the Diseases whereof are, Weakness in the Body and Members, Catarrhs, French-Pox, &c.

Mercury governs the Brains, Thoughts, Memory, Speech, and Tongue; and also the Distempers incident thereto, as Falling Sickness, Madness, Coughs, Hoarseness, Stammering, Phthisick, and Rheums.

The *Moon* governs the left Eye of a Man, and the right Eye of a Woman, also the Stomach, Belly, and the left Side; and the Diseases proper to them, are Dropsies, Palsies, rotten Coughs, Surfeits, Worms in Children, King's-Evil, Falling-Sickness, Convulsion-Fits, Dimness of Sight, Small-Pox, and Measles.

Here note, That in all Distempers, before you apply any thing to the Patient, it is proper and necessary to consult the Motions and Positions of the Planets; and when by the Table of Planetary Hours before recited, you know what Planet rules; you must in the next Place consider the Nature of that Planet, as whether it be fierce or cruel, as *Mars*; or friendly and benevolent, as *Jupiter*; also whether they be cold and moist, or hot and dry, and what is the predominant Complexion, whether the Sanguine, Choler, Phlegm, or Melancholy; as also what Member of the Body it governs, and what Disease is under its Power: These Things being diligently weighed and considered, will furnish the ingenious Physician with Grounds sufficient to make a Judgment of the true Nature of the Disease, whereby he may apply the suitable and proper Remedies, that shall best consist with, and the most prevalent against the Distemper; whereas the want of a due Consideration of the Matter, causes the Physician oftentimes to administer those Medicines that rather kill than cure, though those very Medicines may be good against the same Disease to a Patient under other Circumstance, and falling sick under a different Position of the Signs and Planets.

The End of the First Part

THE BOOK of KNOWLEDGE;

Treating of the
Wisdom of the ANCIENTS.

The Second Part.

*Containing Prognostications for ever, necessary for keeping
the Body in Health, &c.*

AS I have found in the *Astrological Science*, there are four different Sorts of Humours in the Body of Man, of which the four Complexions are formed; and of these one it made of yellow Choler, another of black Choler, a third Phlegm, and a fourth of Blood: And if one of these be wanting, the Body must perish, because they equally sustain it.

And all those ought to be kept in an Equality; or if one be predominant over the rest, it puts the Body out of Order, and brings Diseases, which many times end in Death: For the Blood stagnating, and gathering into Clots, causeth shortness of Breath, which by Degrees growing less and less, at last proves without Remedy: But if a Person be let Blood in the Beginning of these disordered Humours, the Danger may be easily prevented. To purge the Blood.

Re Of both Sorts of Scurvy-grass, of each six Handfuls, of Ground-ivy eight Handfuls, of Sage six Handfuls, of Scap-wort Roots four Ounces, of Agrimony and Garden Cress

Cresses, of each four Handfuls ; of Rosemary Flowers two Drams ; of Leaves of Rosemary and Balm, of each a Handful ; four Orange Peals ; a large Nutmeg sliced ; put all into four Gallons of new Ale ; and when it has done working stop the Barrel close. Take a Pint every Morning, and at four in the Afternoon.

Likewise the Black Choler, or Melancholy, is extremely dangerous, and when it gains the Ascendant over the other, do great Prejudice to the Body several Ways, causing divers Distempers ; and sometimes prevails so much over the Senses, that a Man becomes in a manner a meer Ideot ; and also raises a kind of Scurff all over the Body, which sometimes turns to the Measles ; and are besides very apt to make a Man afraid even of his own Shadow, and turn a stout Man into a Coward, and a well-bred Person into one that's unmannerly : But by the Use of proper Medicines, such as Herbs, Flowers, and the like, all this may be either prevented or cured : First, shave the Head, then bleed plentifully, afterwards purge well with the Extract of *Hellebore* ; lastly, let them use the following Diet-drink.

By Of Epithymun, Dodder of Thime, Wood Sorrel, of each a Handful, Rosemary Flowers, Lavender Flowers, of each two Drams, Primrose and Cowslip Roots, of each an Ounce, Red Dock Root half a Pound : Slice the Roots, and infuse all in a Gallon of small Ale, and drink as common Drink.

White Flegm is also very hurtful, if it exceed in Quantity, and over-power the other Humours : For then they cause the Gout, and divers other Diseases, and are also prejudicial to the Feet, Legs, Knees, Hands and Reins, causing an evil Savour both from the Teeth, Mouth, Nose, and Ears : But also this may be cured by Medicines compounded of Roots, Herbs, and Flowers ; likewise by Physical Drinks, and taking a Vomit.

By Dried Rosemary Tops, Rose-Leaves, Lavender flowers, Red Sage and Mint, of each a Handful, Roots of Succory two Ounces, Senna Hermoducts Turbith, and Scammony, of each two Drams : Of Zedoary, Ginger, Cloves and Cubes of each one Dram : Infuse all in three Quarts of good White Wine for two Days ; take a Wine Glass full three times a Day.

Yellow,

Yellow Choler is likewise very bad when it predominates in the Body, affecting the Heart, and troubling the Brain; and indeed, weakening all the Members of the Body, and causing a general Faintness, with such a Loss of Appetite, that neither Meat nor Drink will go down; Besides which, it alters a Man's Colour, and is hurtful to his Eye sight. This also may be helped by taking a Vomit, and applying proper Medicines, compounded of the Roots and Flowers of several Herbs.

Be Of the Roots of Turmerick half an Ounce, Tops of Centaury the less, Roman Wormwood and Horeboud, of each an Handful, Roots of the greater Nettle two Ounces: Boil them in three Pints of Water to the half, then add two Scruples of Saffron tied up in a Rag, and a Pint of White Wine, give it a Whalm or two, and strain it for Use. Dose a small Glass full Night and Morning.

Note, That the four Humours are the four Complexions, which have their several Times of Dominion or Government in the Body of Man, according to the several Seasons of the Year.

I. *Of the Disposition of Humours in the Body of Man in the Winter Quarter, under the Signs Capricorn, Aquary, and Pisces.*

THAT Humour or Complexion that governs Man's Body in the Winter Quarter, is Flegm, which is cold and moist, and is under the Dominion of *Capricorn, Equary, and Pisces*. This is predominant from the 24th of *December*, till the Day after our *Lady-Day*.

II. *Of the Spring Quarter, and what Humour is predominant therein, which is governed by Aries, Taurus Gemini.*

THAT Humour which is predominant in the second Quarter, or Spring, is Black Choler, and is hot and moist, and their Signs are *Aries, Taurus and Gemini*, and have the chief Rule over the Breast. They initiate the 22d of *March*, and terminate the 3d of *June*.

III. *Of*

III. Of the Disposition of the Humours in the Third Quarter under Cancer, Leo and Virgo.

THE Third Part is the Summer Quarter, and the Complexion presiding therein, in yellow Choler, is hot and dry; and the Signs this Quarter is under, are *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*; which commence the 24th of *June*, and continue till the 29th of *September*.

IV. Of the Disposition of the Humours in the Fourth Quarter under Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius.

THE Fourth Part of the Autummental Quarter, and the Humour bearing Rule therein, is melancholy, cold, and dry, whose Signs are *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarius*, and continue their Reign from the 29th of *September*, till the 24th of *December*. By a due Observation of these several Seasons, and take heed to keep to the Rule of Contraries, both as to Cloathing, Food and Physick, according to what is in this Book related, and through the Divine Benediction, he may keep himself free from all Distempers. Note, That *Pellitory of Spain* chewed in the Mouth, purges both Head and Body. And also *Cummin-seed* and *Fennel seed*, being eaten, is good to prevent Phlegm, which is the Cause of most of those Distempers that annoy the Body of Man.

V. Of the Body of Man from the four Parts of the World.

MUCH also may be known of the Body of Man from the Disposition of the four Parts of the World; that is to say, East, West, North and South.

First, As to the *East*: This signifies the Disposition to be fiery and juvenile, and betokens Summer.

In this Part the Water is thin and high coloured, the gross Male very hard and ruddy, and the Spirit somewhat thick and glutinous: The Signs into this Part or Quarter, are *Aries*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*; and the Distempers signified hereby, are hot, dry, and subject to Choler: If a Man be

be taken sick in those Original Signs, he is in great Danger; and cannot be cured but by Medicaments of a contrary Nature, that is cold and moist; and his Diet ought also to be of the same Nature: Which Advice, if he follows, he may, by God's Grace and Mercy, be recovered.

R Barley-water a Gallon, Leaves of Mallows Marshmallows, Violets, of each a Handful; Roots of Marshmallows half a Pound, Liquorish four Ounces: Boil all to three Quarts; strain, and drink it for a common Drink. Purge once a Week with Extractum Rudii.

Secondly, As to the West; This signifies the Disposition to be airy, brisk, and adolescent, and betokens the Spring.

In this Quarter the Water is high-coloured, but yet thick withal; and the gross Male very thick and ruddy, the Spittle being tenuous, and of a sweetish Taste, and the excrementious Parts disordered. The Signs that govern the West are *Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius*. Occidental Distempers are such as proceed from a sanguine Complexion, being hot and moist; and therefore the Medicines that best oppose them, are cold and dry, and Care must be taken, that the Diet of the Patient be of the same Kind.

R Shavings of Ivory, Harshorn, China, Sarasapavilla, of each two Ounces, Raspings of Box an Ounce and a half, green Twigs of the Willow half a Pound, Quicklime Water a Gallon; boil to three Quarts, and drink as common Drink. You may sweeten it with Sugar or Honey.

Thirdly, As to the North: This signifies the Disposition to be dull and earthly, increasing in Years, and betokens Autumn.

In this Quarter the Water is thin and whitish; the gross Male is thick, and of a dark Colour; the Spittle being glutinous, and of Taste like Vinegar, the Excrements will fetulent. The Signs that have Domination in the North, are *Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn*. Sentential Distempers proceed from Melancholy, and are cold and dry, which are best cured by Medicines hot and moist, and the Food that the Patient eats, ought to be of the same Kind.

R Crab's

Rx Crab's Eyes, calcined Heart's Horn, Egg-shells finely powdered, Cream of Tartar, of each two Drams; Take half a Dram three times a Day, in a Spoonful of good Sack, drinking a Glass after it.

Fourthly, As to the *South*; This signifies the Disposition to be cold, watry and weak, like to old Age, and betokens Winter.

In this Quarter the Water is somewhat thick, pale, and white; the gross Male pale and thick, and the Spittle renuious and sweeter, the excrementuous Matter being weak. The Signs that bear Rule in the *South*, are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*. Meridional Distempers proceed from *Flegm*, and are cold and moist, and by necessary Consequence, those Medicines that oppose it, must be hot and dry, and of the same Nature must his Diet likewise be, that would either prevent or cure such Distempers.

Rx Lignum Vita a Pound, Sassafras a Pound, Root of Master-wort an Ounce, Angelica Roots two Ounces, Shavings of Ivory, Liquorish, of each four Ounces; sweet Fennel Seed bruised half an Ounce; boil in two Gallons of Water to six Quarts, and drain it off for common drinking.

VI. Directions for letting Blood in each of the Twelve Months.

January. **T**His Month beware of letting Blood on the 1st, 2d, 5th, 10th, 15th 19th, 20th, and 25th Days, because on these Days it is very dangerous: But to drink good White Wine fasting, will both cleanse the Body, and procure an Appetite; but if thou hast a Desire to be let Blood, and Necessity urge it, see that the Sign be good for that Purpose, or else it is better letting it alone.

February] I caution thee this Month to beware of cutting any Pottage made of Docks or Mallows, for they are right perilous; and if thou hast Occasion to let Blood, whether it be on the Wrist or the Arm, let it not be upon the 4th 6th, 8th, 16th, or 18th Day, unless the Sign be very good, and the Necessity very urgent.

March] In this Month take care how you eat Figs or Raisins;

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Raisins; also of sweet Meats or Drinks: But eat hot Meat, and if thou hast Occasion to be let Blood, let it be on the right Arm, and upon the 5th, 12th, or 17th Days, for then thou mayest do it with Advantage, it being good against all sorts of Fevers: but take heed of Bleeding on the 1st, 15th, 16th, 19th, or 28th Days, if thou canst possibly avoid it; but if thou art under a Necessity, see that the Sign be favourable.

April] In this Month I would advise thee to be let Blood in the left Arm, and upon the 3d, 12th, or 15th Days; for thereby thou shalt both prevent the Head-ach, and strengthen the Eye-sight all the Year after. In this Month also eat fresh and hot Meat; but take heed of Bleeding on the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 20th Days; for on these Days it will be perilous.

May] In this Month it is good to walk Abroad early in a Morning; and to drink Sage-Ale, and eat Sage and fresh Butter, and other good Meats and Drinks; but neither eat the Head nor Feet of any Creature during this Month? Letting Blood also may be of good for thee, on the 1st, or the 8th Day, on which Arm thou pleasest; as likewise on the 27th or 28th Days; and thou shalt find it beneficial against all Distempers: But take heed of the 2d, 6th, and 25th Day, for then it will be hurtful.

June] It is the Opinion of some Physicians, that in this Month it is good to drink cold Waters fasting every Morning, and to be temperate in thy Meat and Drink: And if thou hast Occasion to bleed, do it on the 28th Day, and it may be beneficial; But take heed that thou bleedest not on the 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, nor 20th Days, for those are Dangerous.

July] In this Month abstain from *Venus*, for now both the Brain and Humours are open. Bleed not at all this Month, except on very urgent Necessity: and then be sure thou avoid bleeding on the 13th and 15th Days; for they are perilous.

August] In this Month forbear eating any sort of Worts, or any kind of hot Meats, Drinks, or Spices; and avoid Bleeding on the 1st, 20th, 29th, and 30th Days.

On

On the other Days, if Necessity urge, thou may ; but without an absolute Necessity, it is better to let it alone.

September] In this Month thou mayest eat Fruit without Danger, provided it be ripe, and not infected ; but bleed not on the 4th, 16th, 21st, nor 22d Days ; for then thou wilt find it prejudicial ; but if thou bleed on the 27th, or 18th Day, either for the Falling Sickness, Frénzy, Dropsy, or Palsy, thou shall not need to fear them that Year.

October] In this Month, if thou drink Wine, and other wholesome Liquors, it will comfort thy Heart : But bleed not, unless there be a great Occasion, and then see that the Sign be good for thee. And yet, let the Occasion be what it will, I advise thee to forbear Bleeding on the 3d, 5th, and 14th Days.

November] In this Month bleed not at all, unless upon great Necessity ; for now the Blood lies in the Head Vein ; neither is it convenient for thee to bathe, but thou mayst vent thee a little of grasing ? for all the Humours are now apt to bleed. But if urgent Necessity require that thou be let Blood, yet see that thou bledest not on the 5th, 6th, 15th, 19th, 28th, nor 29th Days.

December] In this Month bleed not, without it be absolutely necessary : And yet even in such a Case be sure thou mayest not on the 5th, 7th, 15th, 17th, nor 22d Days ; but on the 26th Day thou mayst bleed without Damage. In this Month also see thou keep thy Shins from the Fire.

*Whoever 'tis that does intend to bleed,
Let 'em to the foregoing Rules take heed :
For these Directions were by th' Antients pens'd,
To caution those that do to bleed intend ;
For here thou all the several Days mayst see,
In which thy Bleeding may unhealthful be .
Nor needst thou of a Doctor ask Advice,
Our Author here has been so very Nice.*

VII. Directions for the letting of Blood, shewing where every Vein in the Body of Man may be readily found.



Those that are troubled with the Megrims, Fevers, Lethargy or Pains in the Head, must be let Blood in the Vein which is in the midst of the Forehead.

Those that are of a dull Understanding, and are troubled with Deafness, and Shortness of Breath, also those that have the Measles, or Leprosy, must be let Blood in the Arterial Veins behind the Ears.

Those that are troubled with too much Blood in the Brain, which is bad for the Sight, ought to be let Blood in the Arterial Veins near the Temples; which is also very good against the Gout, Megrims, and divers other Distempers of the Head.

For Imposthumes, Swellings in the Throat, Squinancy, and other such like Distempers, let a Man bleed in the two Veins under the Tongue.

When the Leprosy proceeds from abundance of Blood, it will be proper to bleed in the two Original Veins in the Neck; but not without the Advice of a Physician.

Those that are troubled with Phisick, and short-winded; and are given to spit Blood, ought to bleed in the Arm, and they will find Ease.

Bleed.

Bleeding at the Liver-Vein in the Arm, takes away the extraordinary Heat of the Body, and keepeth it in a good State of Health; and is very available against the Yallow-jaundice, and Imposthumes of the Liver, and against the Palsy.

The Pains that come from the Stomach and Side, and Blains, Blotches, Imposthumes, and divers other Accidents that proceed from too much Repletion of Blood are cured in letting Blood in the Vein between the master Finger and the little Finger.

For the Dropsy, let Blood on the right Side between the Womb and the Branch: Diseases proceeding from the Milk on the left Side: And here note, The Part should bleed proportionable, according to their Fatness or Leanness; and this ought not to be done without the Advice of a Doctor.

For Blotches and Imposthumes proceeding from the Groin, let Blood in the Vein named *Saphon*, which is one of the three under the Ankle of the Foot. It is also of great Advantage to Courses to descend in Women, and to prevent the Hemorrhoides in the secret Parts.

When any Person is taken by the Pestilence, caused by Repletion of Humours, let them bleed in the Vein that is between the Wrists of the Feet and the great Toe, but let the Patient be sure to bleed within twenty four Hours after he is first seized with his Distemper, and let it be with respect to the Patient's Body, whether it be fat or lean.

If the Eyes run with Water, or be very red, or any other Ill, proceeding from the overflowing of Blood and Humours; let the Patient bleed in two Veins that are in the Angle of the Eyes.

If the Nose be red and pimpled, and the Face red and pimpled in like manner, and be troubled with red Drops, Scabs, Pustules, and other Infections, that may proceed from too much Blood; let the Patient bleed in the Vein which is at the end of the Nose.

For the Tooth-ach, and the Canker in the Mouth, let the Party troubled be let Blood in the four Veins that are in the Gums in the Mouth.

Tho

Those that are tainted with a stinking Breath, let them be let Blood in the Vein that is between the Lip and the Chin.

There are four Veins in each Arm, the highest of the four is from the Head, the Heart challenges the second, and the third is from the Liver, the last is called the Low-liver Vein, and comes from the Melt. These different Veins should be bled upon different Occasions: As for Instance, for Pains in the Head, Eyes, Brains, Heart, swelled Faces, and those that are red; it is most proper to bleed that Vein in the Arm which has Relation to the Head. For Fevers, either *Tertians* or *Quartans* the lower Liver Vein is the most proper to be blooded; but then Care must be taken that the Orifice be made wider, and not so deep as usual, lest thereby it not only gathers wind, but also damages a Sinew that is underneath it, called the *Lezard*.

There are three Veins in each, and that above the Thumb is proper to bleed, in order to remove the Heat of the Face, and to dissipate the thick Blood, and Humours that are in the Head, this Vein being more proper than in the Arm.

Against all Fevers, *Tertians* and *Quartans*, Phlegms, and other Obstructions about the Paps and Melt; letting Blood between the little Finger, and the leech Finger, helps very much.

Against Pains and Humours in the Groin and Genitals, bleed a Vein in the Thigh.

Against Pains in the Flanks, and to dissipate all Humors that would gather therein, and to restrain too great a Flux in the menstrues in Women, it exceedingly helps to bleed the Vein under the Ankle of the Foot, without, which is called the *Sciot*.

VIII. Choice Receipts both in Physick and Surgery.

1. Of the great Virtues of Corcus Marcus.

TIS a Powder which you may have at the Apothecaries, and this amongst all other Medicines in the World, is the most excellent against the Bloody-flux, used as follows: Take one Ounce of Conserve of Roses, and

and one Scruple of *Crocus Matis*, and mix them together; then let the Patient eat in the Morning and fast thereon two Hours; and this (by the Grace of God) will help him, although he has had it never so long, or sore. It is also given above all other Medicines, in the latter end of a Dropsy; and also against the Flux of the Menstrues; Bleeding at the Nose, and all other Fluxes whatsoever; it helpeth those that spit Blood. It is excellent to stop the Flux in Wounds, and to heal them, and dry them if ye strew the Powder thereon.

2. *Of the Virtue and Operation of the Quintessence of Honey, and the Oil of Wax.*

You must understand, that Honey is rather a Liquor Divine, than Humane, because it falleth from Heaven upon Herbs and Flowers, and is such a sweet Thing, that the like cannot be found on Earth: This Quintessence is of such a Virtue, that if any Man be almost dead, and drink two or three Drams thereof, he will presently recover. If you wash any Wound there with, or other Sore, it will quickly heal. It is excellent against the Cough, Catarrh, or Pain of the Melt, and many other Diseases: it helpeth the Falling-sickness, Palsy, preserveth the Body from Putrefaction.

The Oil of Wax worketh in Wounds most miraculously, healing them be the same never so big and wide (being before wide stitched up) in the Space of eleven or twelve Days; but smaller Wounds in three or four Days by anointing the same therewith, and laying a Cloath thereon wet in the same. Moreover, for inward Diseases it is excellent: It provoketh Urine which is stopped, it helpeth Stitches, and Pain of the Loins, if you drink one Dram thereof in White Wine; it helpeth the cold Gout, or Sciatica, and all other Grievs coming of Cold.

3. *Of the manifold Operations of the Oil of Cinamon.*

This Oil is of a malicious Nature, for it pierceth through the Flesh and Bones, being very hot and dry, and is good against all cold and moist Diseases, being comfortable for the Head and heart, working the same Ob-

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ration on a dying Man, as the former: To be short, the Oil is of such Operation and Virtue, that if a Man drinks never so little, he shall feel it work to his Fingers, and Toes ends, therefore it pierceth through the whole Body, helping all Diseases that come of cold and flegmatick Humours: It availeth much with Women in Travail; it driveth away the Measles and Spots; if the Face and Hands be anointed therewith, it warmeth the Breast, and helps the cold Cough; it consumes all cold Fluxes that proceed from the Brain and Head, and causeth quiet Sleep. In brief, this Oil may be used instead of the Natural Balm for many Diseases.

4. How to make Oil of Rosemary Flowers; with its Virtue.

Take Rosemary Flowers and stamp them, then put them into a Glass with strong Wine, and stop it close, setting it in the Sun for five or six Days, and then distil it with a soft Fire, and you shall have both Water and Oil, which you must separate, keeping the Oil close in the Glass, whose Virtues are these;

It helpeth against all Pains in the Head, altho' they have continued seven Years; it comforteth the Memory, and also preserveth the Eyes, if you drink now and then a Drop or two, and put another into the Eyes; it helpeth those that are deaf; if it be put into the Ears, and also drank with good Wine, it openeth all Stoppings of the Liver and Melt, and helpeth against the Dropsy and Yellow Jaundice; it breaketh Wind, easeth Cholick, and rising of the Mother. It is also excellent against the Pestilence; or those who have drank Poison, if they drink of this Oil, and lay them down to sweat, It comforteth the Heart, and cleanseth the Blood, and maketh a Man merry, and causeth a good Colour; it helpeth those that have the Canker and Fistula, and such like. And to be brief, it helpeth all Diseases of the Body that come of cold and moist Humours, altho' never so evil.

5. How to cure that troublesome Companion the Ague.

Take the common bitter Drink without the Purgatives two Quarts; Salt of Wormwood two Ounces; the best

English

English Saffron a Dram. After you have taken the Vomit, or a convenient Purge, take half a Pint of this three times a Day, viz. In the Morning fasting, three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and last at Night.

6. *How to cure that tormenting Disease the Cholick.*

Take Anniseeds, Sweet-Fennel Seeds, Coriander, Carraway Seeds, of each two Drams; Cummin Seeds a Dram, sliced Ginger a small Quantity; bruise all in a Mortar, and put them into a Quart of *Nantz Brandy*; let them infuse three Days, shaking the Bottle three or four times a Day, then strain and keep it for Use. Take two or three Spoonfuls in the Fit.

7. *How to help Deafness, and to expel Wind from the Head.*

Take five or six Drops, or more of Wine, or good *Aqua Vita*, in a Spoon, and holding down your Head on one side, let one pour the same into your Ear; let it continuethere for about the Space of half a Quarter of an Hour, still holding your Head aside that they run not out, and then you shall hear a most terrible Noise and Rumbling in your Head, which is the Wind; then turn your Head aside, and the Water will run out again very hot. Now when you have done thus much on one Side, you may do as much on the other; but be sure to keep your Head warm after you have done. This I have often proved, and found Ease thereby.

8. *How to give Ease, and help the raging Pain of the Teeth without drawing.*

This is also performed with the Spirit of Wine, or good *Aqua Vita* (as you have read in the former Receipt) by pouring it into your Ears, especially on that Side, where your Pain lyeth, but after that you have let the Water run forth of your Ears, then with more of the same Water (against the Fire) you must rub and chafe your Cheeks, and under your Jaws, and under your Ears, stroaking of them upwards with your Hands toward the Neck, to drive back the Humours; for it is nothing else but a cold Rheum that distilleth from the Head into the Gums,

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which causeth the Pain ; therefore be sure to keep the head warm when you have done.

9. *How to strengthen and comfort the Eyes.*

Dip a clean Rag into a few Drops of *Aqua Vita*, and with the same wipe the Corners of the Eyes, Eye-brows, and Temple. which will keep back the Rheum, and greatly strengthen and comfort the Eyes ; of which I have often made Trial, and found much Comfort.

10. *Of Fractures, which are Bones broken, and also Dislocations, or Joints displaced, with their Cure.*

Many times it happeneth that Legs, Arms and Fingers are broken, or out of Joint, and the Parties so hurt are void of Help, by reason they have no Chirurgeon near them, therefore for the Relief of such Persons, I have here set down some Directions, by which they may be eased of their Pain ; but I will not wish them to trust to their own Skill, if they have any expert Chirurgeon near at Hand.

If a Leg or an Arm be broken, then have a Care to place the Member in the same manner as it was before, which you shall do in this Manner.

Take a Towel, and make it fast about the Place where it is broken, and then take another Towel, and fasten underneath the Place where it is broken, then cause two Men to pull those two Towels, that they may thereby extend, or stretch out the Member, and when the

Member is stretched forth at length, place the broken bones as they were at first, and so by little and little let them slack their pulling ; then have a Cloath ready, big that it may compals the whole Member, wet this Cloath in the White of an Egg, and Oil of Roses mingled together, and lay it on the grieved Part, then rowl it about with a Linnen Rowler of four Fingers broad, and two Yards long ; wet the Rowler in Water and Vinegar mingled together.

First, Rowl it about the Fracture three or four times ; then down ward, and then upward, and so fasten it ; then rowl it with another Rowler after the same manner.

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Gums then rowl it with another Rowler after the same manner.

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The Book of Knowledge.

On these place thin Splints of light Wood armed with Toe, one Finger's Breadth from each other, and bind them on with Tape, then place the Member on some soft Pillow for twenty days; but if a Painful Itch do arise open and foment the Place with warm Water, and then anoint it with *Unguentum Album*, and rowl it up again.

If that a Finger be broken, rowl it with a convenient Rowler, and splint it, and use the Means aforesaid.

11. *A Precious Salve for all those that have any Member out of Joint, called Jeremy of Brunswick's Salve,*

This Salve hath healed those that have had their Members out of Joint, or that have been wounded, and could not stir or bow the Member where they had the Hurt: for by this Salve did he bring many stiff and crooked Joints again to their former Strength, to the great Admiration of all Men, both Chirurgeons and others.

How to make the Salve: Take two Ounces of old Hog Grease, and of Duck's Grease, and Goose Grease, Hen or Capon's Grease, of each two Ounces; Linseed meal Fenugreek-meal, of each two Ounces; Oil-Olive eight Ounces; Opopanax, Mastick, and Frankinsense, of each an Ounce, dissolve the Gums in White Wine that are to be dissolved, and powder the others; mingle them all together, and add wax and Turpentine to them, than boil them all together, when stirring.

12. *How to Order and Dress a Wound, when it is at first hurt; with the Remedy.*

First remove all such Things as are in the Wound, such as clotted Blood, Wood, Iron, or the like, then dry the Wound with a Cloth or Sponge, and wash it with cold White Wine; and apply some Unguents or Balms to the Wound, the same, and on that a Plaister fit for a Wound, then rowl it gently, and in a good Form, for that helpeth to hasten the Cure. If the Wound be of any Length, you may stir it in three or more Places; but be sure for to leave a Place at the lower Part thereof, for to Purge it self thereby.

The End of the Second Part.

THE
BOOK of KNOWLEDGE;

Treating of the

Wisdom of the ANTIENTS.

The Third Part.

Being an Abstract of the Art of Physiognomy and
Palmistry; together with the Signification of Moles,
and Interpretation of Dreams.

i. Of Physiognomy, and the Judgment made thereby.

Phyiognomy is an ingenious Science of Knowledge
of Nature, by which the Inclinations and Disposi-
tions of every Creature are understood; And be-
cause some of the Members are uncompounded, and in-
ry there of themselves, as the Tongue, the Heart, &c., and
h some are of a mixt Nature, as the Eye, the Nose, and
to others, we therefore say, That there are many Signs
n which agree and live together, which inform a wise
haste how to make his Judgment, before he be too rash
y stire deliver it to the World.

Nor is it to be esteemed a foolish and idle Art, seeing
is divided from the superior Bodies: For there is no
rt of the Face of a Man, but what is under the pec-
r Influence or Government, not only of the seven Pla-
ts, but also of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and

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from each governing Part is the Nature and Inclination of a Man or Woman plainly foretold, if the Person undertaking this Province, or pretending to it, be an Artist. Which that my Reader may attain to, I shall set these Things in a clearer Light by the following Figure.



By this the Reader may see, at the first Glance, that the Forehead is governed by ♂ Mars; the right Eye is under the Dominion of ☉ Sol, the left Eye is ruled by the Moon ☾, or Luna; the right Ear is the Care of Jupiter ♃, the Left of Saturn ♄, the ruling of the Nose is claimed by Venus ♀ (which by the way is one Reason, that in all unlawful Venereal Encounters, the Nose is so subject to bear the Scars which are gotten in those Wars.) And the nimble Mercury ☿, the Significator of Eloquence, claims the Denomination of the Mouth and that very justly.

Thus have the seven Planets divided the Face among them, but not with so absolute a Sway, but that the twelve Signs of the Zodiack come in for a Part: And therefore the Sign Cancer ♋ presides in the uppermost

Part of the Forehead, and ♌ *Leo* attending upon the right Eye-brow, as ♐ *Sagittary* does upon the right Eye, and ♎ *Libra* upon the right Ear : Upon the left Eye and Eye-brow, you will find ♒ *Aquarius* and ♊ *Gemini*, and ♈ *Aries* taking Care of the left Ear : ♉ *Taurus* rules in the middle of the Forehead, and ♑ *Capricorn* the Chin ; ♏ *Scorpio* takes upon him the Protection of the Nose, ♍ *Virgo* claims the Precedence of the right Cheek, and ♓ *Pisces* of the Left. And thus the Face of Man is canon'd out amongst the Signs and Planets, which being carefully attended to, will sufficiently inform the Artist how to pass a Judgment. For according to the Nature of the Sign or Planet ruling, so also is the Judgment to be the Part ruled ; which all those that have Understanding know easily how to apply.

I shall now proceed to give a particular Judgment of the several Parts of the Body : And first

Of the Head.] A large Head shews a Person stupid, and of a dull Apprehension ; also a very small Head signifies the same ; but the Head of a Man being neither great nor small, is the Prognostick of a wise Man ; for all Extremes are irregular, and a Deviation from Nature ; and Experience has made it manifest, that a great Head and small Members, do always produce much Indiscretion and folly, both in Man or Woman : But we must also consider the several Parts of the Head : And first,

Of the Hair.] The Hair is the only Excrecence of a moist Brain ; yet the Ancients observe several Things from it : As, if the Hair be thin, it shews a Man to be of a weak Constitution ; but if curled and thick, it shews the Person to be of a hot Complexion : If the Hair be stiff, and stand upright, either upon the Head, or any other part of the Body, it shews a Person extremely subject to Fear, and very apt to be frighted. If the Hair be thick and lank, it shews the Person to be meek and humble, and his Constitution inclining to cold.

Of the Forehead.] A large Forehead shews a liberal Man ; but the Forehead narrow, denotes a foolish Person, a long Forehead shews one apt to learn ; a high Forehead, swelling and round, is a Sign of a crafty Man,

from each governing Part is the Nature and Inclination of a Man or Woman plainly foretold, if the Person undertaking this Province, or pretending to it, be an Artist. Which that my Reader may attain to, I shall set these Things in a clearer Light by the following Figure.



By this the Reader may see, at the first Glance, that the Forehead is governed by ♂ *Mars*; the right Eye under the Dominion of ☉ *Sol*, the left Eye is ruled by the Moon ☾, or *Luna*; the right Ear is the Care of *Jupiter* ♃, the Left of *Saturn* ♄, the ruling of the Nose is claimed by *Venus* ♀ (which by the way is our Reason, that in all unlawful Venereal Encounters, the Nose is so subject to bear the Scars which are gotten in those Wars.) And the nimble *Mercury* ☿, the Signifier of Eloquence, claims the Denomination of the Mouth and that very justly.

Thus have the seven Planets divided the Face among them, but not with so absolute a Sway, but that the twelve Signs of the Zodiack come in for a Part: And therefore the Sign *Cancer* ♋ presides in the upper part

Part of the Forehead, and ♌ *Leo* attending upon the right Eye-brow, as ♐ *Sagittary* does upon the right Eye, and ♎ *Libra* upon the right Ear : Upon the left Eye and Eye-brow, you will find ♒ *Aquarius* and ♊ *Gemini*, and ♈ *Aries* taking Care of the left Ear : ♉ *Taurus* rules in the middle of the Forehead, and ♑ *Capricorn* the Chin ; ♏ *Scorpio* takes upon him the Protection of the Nose, ♍ *Virgo* claims the Precedence of the right Cheek, and ♋ *Pisces* of the Left. And thus the Face of Man is canon'd out amongst the Signs and Planets, which being carefully attended to, will sufficiently inform the Artist how to pass a Judgment. For according to the Nature of the Sign or Planet ruling, so also is the Judgment to be the Part ruled ; which all those that have Understanding know easily how to apply.

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[*Of the Forehead.*] A large Forehead shews a liberal Person ; but the Forehead narrow, denotes a foolish Person, a long Forehead shews one apt to learn ; a high Forehead, swelling and round, is a Sign of a crafty Man,

and a Coward, a Forehead full of Wrinkles, shews a Man to be envious and crafty.

Of the Eyes.] The Eyes being moist and clear, shews Mirth, good Manners, and an honest Life, but if the Eyes be declining, and looking downward, or red and very great, it betokens fleshy Lust, Small hollow Eyes signify Covetousness; grey Eyes an evil Man, hollow Eyes a crafty Man, rowling Eyes, a wicked and vicious Man, black Eyes do denote a sharp and piercing Wit, but one lustful and incontinent; great Eyes, denote Sloth, trembling Eyes, Sluggishness, glittering Eyes betokens Drunkenness, smiling and twinkling Eyes shews a merry Life, Eyes of divers Colours, and small, denotes one crafty and flattering; Eyes turned towards the Nose, shews a Man given to Women. Great dropping Eyes, with an unstable Countenance, shew a Man mad: The Circle of the Ball green, declares a crafty wicked Man, and a Thief: Moist Eyes denotes stoutness of Stomach, perfect Speech, and good Counsel. Great glittering Eyes shews a Man gluttonous and mad. High Eyes, large, clear, pure, and moist, are Tokens of circumspect, diligent Persons, and Lovers. Eyes always running, without Sicknesse cause it shews foolishness. Small and hollow Eyes, shews covetous, deceitful, wrathful and angry Men. Cheerful Eyes betoken just Men, of pleasant Disposition, kind and hospitably. Twinkling Eyes shews a Thief, and one that lay wait to catch and insnare Men, Blear Eyes signify Whore-master.

Of the Eye-brows.] Upright Eye-brows are amiable, but the Eye-brows hanging over, shew an effeminate Person. The Brows very hairy, denotes an Impediment in a Man's Speech; and the Brows being extended to the Temples shew a man to be a Sloyen, and uncleanly.

Of the Ears.] Open Ears shews a Man to be without Reason and Understanding; great Ears an unwise man, and small Ears a Fool: Square Ears, and of a middle Size, shew a learned and wise man.

Of the Nose.] A great Nose shews a good man; a little the Nose a deceitful Person. A sharp Nose denotes an angry Person, and a Scold: Thick and low, a Person

bad manners. The Nose stretching to the Mouth denotes Honesty, Strength, and Aptness to Learning. A Nose like an Ape, betokens a libidinous and riotous Person.

Of the Nostrils.] The Nostrils thick and strong, betokeneth Strength; if round, fair; drawn at length, merriness and courageous. The Nostrils narrow and round; are Tokens of a foolish Person.

Of the Mouth.] A very big Mouth, with the upper Lip hanging over, signifies a Man foolish and unsteadfast, also a rash Man, a Babblers, a Glutton, and an ungodly Man. An indifferent large Mouth, shewing a bold and courageous Man, and a Warriour.

Of the Lips.] Thin Lips with a little Mouth, shews an effeminate Person. Slender, thin and fine Lips, betoken Eloquence. Fleshly and great Lips, a Fool. And those whose Teeth bear up their Lips, are generally contumelious Slanders, and unfaithful, also addicted to the Love of Women.

Of the Face.] A lean Face is a Token of a wise Man: the Face plain and flat, denotes a Man full of Strife: The Face without any Rising or Swelling, denotes a Person injurious and unclean; a fleshly Face shews a Man apt to learn; a sad Face sometimes denotes Foolishness, and sometimes Wisdom. A Fat Face shews a Man to be a Liar, and Foolish. A round Face signifies Folly. A great Face shews a Man dull and slow about any Business. A well proportioned Face, shews a Person to have virtuous Qualities, and to live a commendable Life, whether they be rich or poor.

Of the Voice.] A shrill Voice denotes a Person to be cholerick and hasty. A great and hoarse Voice shews a Person to be injurious, and of a merciless Temper. A weak and low Voice shews a Man to be tearful and cowardly. A grave and slow Voice, shews a Man to be of a sedate and quiet Temper, and one of great Strength.

Of the Neck.] A Neck inclining to the Right-side, shews a temperate Man; but turning to the Left-side, a Fool, and a Man given to unlawful Love. A crooked Neck shews a covetous Man. A thick Neck denotes a rude, barbarous, ill-natur'd Man. A long slender

Neck shews a Man to be a Coward. A thick and long Neck, a furious and stubborn Person. A mean Neck, a strong and virtuous Man, and one inclined to Learning.

Of the Breast.] A broad Breast is always good, and represents Magnanimity, Boldness, Honesty, and Courage. A narrow Breast denotes Imbecility, or Weakness, both of Body and Mind. A purisy or gross Breast, shews a Man to be morose, cross, and void of Pity. The Paps or Dugs hanging down from the Breast, shews a violent choleric Man.

Of the Back.] A broad Back is a Sign of Strength; but the mean Proportion of both Back and Breast is always commendable. A crooked or hunch Back, is generally a Token of a niggardly and covetous Person.

Of the Belly.] A lank Belly, with a high Breast, denotes a Man of Understanding, Courage, Counsel: But a great Belly shews an indiscreet, foolish, proud Man and given to Luxury.

Of the Arms.] Very long Arms are a Sign of Boldness, Strength, and Honesty. Short Arms denotes a Fomenter of Discord and Strife among Friends.

Of the Hands.] The Hands very short, denotes a clownish, rude, ill-bred Person, And if fat and fleshy, with the Fingers so also, it shews they are inclined to Theft: Small Hands and long Fingers denotes a Person of a genteel Carriage, but crafty.

Of the Legs.] Large and well-set Legs denotes Boldness; large Legs and full of Sinews, shew Fortitude and Strength. Slender Legs denotes Ignorance. Short and fat Legs, Cruelty. Legs crooked and hollowed inwardly, is a Sign of very ill Men. Soft and swelling Legs shews a Man to be of ill Manners. The Skin cross and short, with a sharp Heel, and fat Thighs, denote Madness or Frenzy to happen to that Party.

Of the Feet.] Small and slender Feet denote Hardness, but the Feet full of Flesh declare Foolishness.

II. Of Palmestry, shewing the various Judgments made from the Hand.

I Shall next say something of *Palmestry*, which is a Judgment made of the Conditions, Inclinations, and Fortunes of Men and Women, from the various Lines and Characters, which Nature has imprinted in the Hand, which are almost as various as the Hands that have them. And to render what I shall say more plain, I will in the first place present the Scheme or Figure of a Hand, and explain the various Lines therein.

By this Figure the Reader will see that one of the Lines, and which indeed is reckoned the Principal, is called the



Line of Life; this Line incloses the Thumb, separating it from the hollow of the Hand. The next to it, which is called the Natural Line, takes its Beginning from the rising of the Fore-finger, near the Line of Life, and reaches to the Table-Line, and generally makes a Triangle thus, Δ . The Table Line, commonly called the Line of Fortune, begins under the little Finger, and ends near the middle Finger. The Girdle of Venus, which is another Line so called, begins near the Joint of the little Finger, and ends between the fore Finger and the middle Finger. The Line of Death is that which plainly appears in a Counter Line to that of Life, and is by some called the Sister-line, ending usually at the other Ends: For when the Line of Life is ended, Death comes, and it can go no farther. There are also Lines in the fleshy Parts,

as in the Ball of the Thumb, which is called the mount of *Venus*; under each of the Fingers are called mounts, which are each one governed by a several Planet; and the Hollow of the Hand is called the Plain of *Mars*.

I now proceed to give Judgment of these several Lines: And in the first place take Notice, that in *Palmeſtry* the Left-hand is chiefly to be regarded; because therein the Lines are most visible, and have the strictest Communication with the Heart and Brains. Now having premised these, in the next Place observe the Line of Life, and if it be fair, extended to its full Length, and not broken with an Intermixture of cross Lines, it shews long Life and Health; and it is the same if a double Line of Life appears, as there sometimes does. When the Stars appear in this Line, it is a Significator of great Losses and Calamities: If on it there be the Figure of two O's, or a Y, it threatens the Person with Blindness. If it wraps itself about the Table Line, then does it promise Wealth and Honour, to be attained by Prudence and Industry, if the Line be cut or jagged at the upper End, it denotes much Sickness. If this Line be cut by any Line coming from the mount of *Venus*, it declares the Person to be unfortunate in Love, and Business also, and threatens him with sudden Death. A Cross between the Line of Life and the Table Line, shews the Person to be very liberal and charitable, and of a noble Spirit. Let us now see the Signification of the Table Line.

The *Table-Line*, when broad, and of a lovely Colour, shews a healthful Constitution, and a quiet and contented Mind, and courageous Spirit. But if it have Crosses towards the Little finger, it threatens the Party with much Affliction by Sickness. If the Line be double, or divided in three Parts in any of the Extremities, it shews the Party to be of a generous Temper, and of a good Fortune to support it: But if this Line be fork'd at the End, it threatens the Person shall suffer by Jealousies, Fears and Doubts, and with the Loss of Riches got by Deceit. In three Points such as these . . . are found in it, they denote the Person prudent and liberal, a lover of Learning,

ing, and of a good Temper. If it spreads itself towards the fore, and middle Fingers, and ends blunt, it denotes Preferment. Let us now see what is signified by

The Middle Finger: This Line has in it oftentimes (for there is scarce one Hand in which it varies not) divers significant Characters: Many small Lines between this and the Table-Line threatens the Party with Sickness, but also give him Hope of Recovery. A half Cross branching into this Line, declares the Person shall have Honour, Riches, and good Success in all his Undertakings. A half Moon denotes cold and watry Distempers; but a Sun or Star upon this Line promiseth Prosperity and Riches. This Line double in a Woman shews she will have several Husbands, but without any Children by them.

The Line of Venus, if it happens to be cut or divided near the Fore-finger, threatens Ruin to the Party, and that it shall befall him by means of lascivious women, and bad Company. Two Crosses upon this Line, one being on the Fore-finger, and the other bending toward the Little finger, shews the Party to be weak, and inclined to Modesty and Virtue; indeed it generally denotes Modesty in Women; and therefore those who desire such Wives, usually chuse them by this Standard.

The Liver Line, if it be straight and crossed by other Lines, shew the Person to be of a sound Judgment, and a Piercing Understanding; But if it be winding, crooked, and bending outward, it shews Deceit and Flattery, and that the person is not to be trusted. If it makes a Triangle Δ , or a Quadrangle \square , it shews the Person to be of a noble Descent, and ambitious of Honour and Promotion. If it happens that this Line and the middle Line begin near each other, it denotes a Person to be weak in his Judgment, if a Man, but if a Woman, Danger by hard Labour.

The Plain of *Mars* being in the Hollow of the Hand, most of the Lines pass through it, which render it very significant: This Plain being hollow, and the Lines being crooked and distorted, thereat the Party to fall by his Enemies. When the Lines beginning at the Wrist are

long within the Plain, reaching the Brawn of the Hand, they shew the Person to be one given to quarrelling, often in Broils, and of a hot and fiery Spirit, by which he shall suffer much Damage. If deep large Crosses in the middle of the Plain, it shews the Party shall obtain Honour by Martial Exploits; but if it be a Woman, that she shall have several Husbands, and easy Labour with her Children.

The *Line of Death* is fatal, when any Crosses or broken Lines appear in it; for they threaten the Person with Sicknes and a short Life. A clouded Moon appearing therein, threatens a Child-bed Woman with Death. A bloody Spot in the Line, denotes a violent Death. A Star like a Comet, threatens Ruin by War, and Death by Pestilence. But if a bright Sun appear therein, it Promises long Life and Prosperity.

As for the Lines in the Wrist, being fair, they denote good Fortune; but if crossed and broken, the contrary.

Thus much with respect to the several Lines in the Hand. Now as to the Judgment to be made from the Hand itself: If the Hand be soft and long, and lean withal, it denotes the Person of a good Understanding, a lover of Peace and Honesty, discreet, serviceable, a good Neighbour, and a Lover of Learning. He whose Hands are very thick, and very short, is thereby signified to be faithfull, strong, and labourious, and that cannot long retain Anger. He whose Hands are full of Hairs, and those Hairs thick, and great ones, if his Fingers withal be crooked he is thereby noted to be luxurious, vain, false, of a dull Understanding and Disposition, and more foolish than wise. He whose Hands and Fingers do bend upwards is commonly a Man liberal, serviceable, a Keeper of Secrecy, and apt, to his Power, (for he is seldom fortunate) to do any Man a Courtesy. He whose Hand is stiff, and will not bend at the upper Joint near his Finger, is always a wretched miserable Person, covetous, obstinate, incredulous, and one that will believe nothing that contradicts his own private Interest.

And thus much shall suffice to be said of Judgments made by *Palmestry*.

HI. Of the Signification of Moles in any Part of the Body.



A Mole on the Forehead of Man or Woman, denotes they shall grow Rich, and attain to great Possessions, being beloved of their Friends and Neighbours.

A Mole on the Eye-brow shews a Man to be incontinent, and given to the Love of Women; but if be a Woman, it signifies a good Husband.

He or she that has a Mole on the Nose, signifies they love their Pleasure more than any thing else.

A Mole on the Chin, shew the Party shall never stand in need of his Kin, but shall get Money, and grow very Rich.

A Mole on the Neck, denotes him honourable and prudent in all his Actions: But if a Woman, it shews her of a weak Judgment, and apt to believe the worst of her Husband.

A Mole on a Man's Shoulder signifies Adversity, and threatens him with an unhappy End: But a Woman having a Mole in the same Place, it shews she shall abound in Honours and Riches.

A Man or Woman having a Mole on their Wrist or Hand, denotes increase of Children, but Afflictions in old Age.

A Man

A Man or Woman having a Mole near the Heart, upon the Breast, shews them irregular, wicked, and malicious,

A Mole on the Belly, shews the Person shall be addicted to Gluttony and Lasciviousness.

A Mole on the Knee, shews a Man shall be fortunate in marrying, and that his Wife shall be beautiful, virtuous, and very wealthy: A Woman having one in the same Place, shews she shall be virtuous, happy, and fruitful in Children.

A Mole on the Ankle, denotes the Man to be affectionate, and act the Part of a Woman, like *Sardanapalus* at the Spinning-wheel; and a Woman having the like, she shall affect to be Lord over her Husband.

A Mole on the Foot, shews a Man prosperous in getting Riches, and happy in his Children. If a Woman has the same, it also betokens her the same Happiness.

IV. Of the Interpretation of Dreams, as they relate to good or bad Fortune, &c.

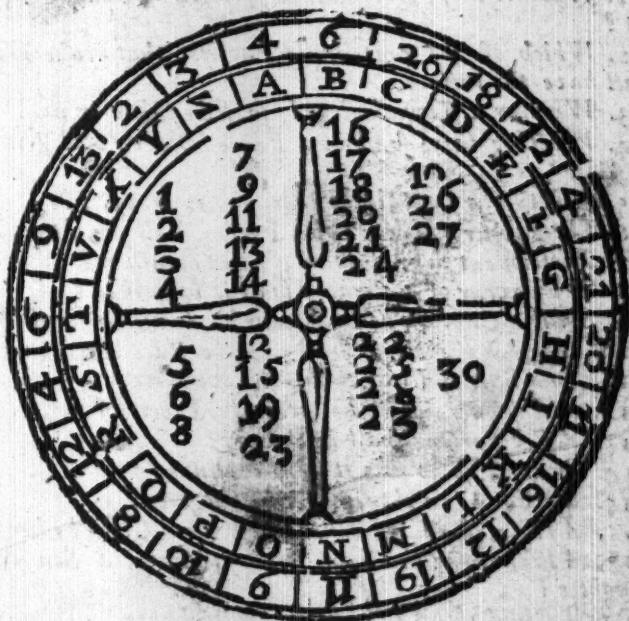


TO dream you are bit by a Serpent. signifies some Danger will befall you by secret and subtle Enemies.

mies. To dream you fly in the Air, signifies a speedy Journey, or some hasty News. To dream you fight, and overcome, signifies you will get the better in Law-suits or other Controversies. To dream a Lion fawns upon you, denotes the Favour of great Persons. To dream of black Coffins and Mourners, denotes the Death of some loving Friend or Relation. To dream you see a Friend dead, denotes the Party to be in good Health. To dream you are in a Field of standing Corn, betokens Prosperity and Joy. To dream of gathering up small Pieces of Money, betokens Loss and Disappointment; but receiving of money, Profit and Advantage. To dream you are on Horse-back, and that he runs away with you, denotes you shall speedily be called away on some Business contrary to your liking. A Woman dreaming she kisses another Woman, denotes Disappointment in Love and Barrenness. To dream you are pleasantly sailing on a calm Water, denotes a peaceable and quiet Life; but if a Storm arise, expect Troubles. For a Woman to dream a Ring is put on her Finger, denotes Success in Love, and marriage; but if it be suddenly took off, or fall off, it signifies Disappointment in Love, and the breaking off the match. To dream of Fire denotes Anger and Loss. To dream you see a Sow with Pigs, denotes Fruitfulness. To dream you are hunting a Hare, and she escapes, betokens Loss and Disappointment in Business. To dream a Gold-chain falls from your Neck, betokens the Loss of the Favour of Friends. To dream you are courting a beautiful Woman, betokens Flattery. To dream you are forced against your Will to descend from a pleasant Hill, betokens falling from Promotion, and Disappointment in Preferment. To dream of a sudden Fit of Joy at the Sight of any Thing, betokens the Arrival of Friends. To dream you are at Banquets, but do not Eat, betokens Scarcity. To dream one puts a new Glove on, and it remains so, betokens new Friendship, or Marriage. To dream you fall into a deep Pit, denotes some sudden Surprise and Danger. A Woman to dream she is with Child, denotes Sorrow and Heaviness. To dream that you quench Fire, denotes overcoming Anger, and Recovery

covery from Sicknes. To dream you hear a Voice, but see not what utters it, denotes you shall be deluded by feigned Pretenders. To dream you are walking in a Garden of Flowers, and among Groves of Trees, denotes much Pleasure and Delight to ensue from virtuous Conversation. To dream of Moons contending in the Firmament, denotes Divisions among Friends and Relations. To dream your Teeth are drawn, or dropt out, denotes the Loss of Children, or other Relations. To dream of drinking unmercifully, denotes you will fall into some violent hot Disease. To dream of Thunder, Lightning, and a troubled Sky, denotes Displeasure, Crosses and Sicknes. To dream you are pursued by furious wild Beasts, but cannot avoid them, denotes Danger from Enemies. To dream you see your deceased Brothers and Sisters, signifies long Life. To dream you are shooting in a Bow, signifies Honour and Preferment, To dream you manage Business of great Concernment, signifies Obstruction. To dream you are making Candles, signifies Rejoycing. To dream you are going to hear Divine Service, signifies Consolation. To dream you hear Dogs bark, and to be disturbed thereat, signifies the Overthrow of your Enemies. To dream you are with Jesus Christ, signifies Consolation. To dream you build a Church, or erect an Altar. signifies some of your Family will become a Priest. To dream you see your self sitting, or lying in a Church, signifies change of Apparel. To dream that you are playing with Dogs, is a very good Sign.

V. Of the Ancient Wheel of Fortune, approved of, and affirmed by the most eminent Philosophers ; by which any Thing you desire to know, may readily and easily be resolved, according to the Rules of Art.



NOW that you may the more easily apprehend the Meaning of this Wheel of Fortune, and how such Questions as you propound may be resolved by it : *First*, Pitch upon what Number you like best, but let it not exceed 30 : Then take the Number of the Day, as it is set down, and the Number of the Circle of the Wheel above the Letters, which must be the Letters that begin your Name. Then put the Numbers altogether, and divide them by 30, and look in the Body of the Wheel for what remains ; and if it happen in the upper Part of the Wheel, your Answer will be in the *Affirmative*, if in the lower Part, the *Negative*. In like manner, to know if the Party shall obtain their

Love,

Love, take the Number that stands over the first Letter of your Name, and of the Planet and Day of the Week; divide the Total of these by 30 : If it be over, it will come to pass; if under, not.

Questions to be answered by the Wheel of Fortune.

1. *Whether any Fight shall happen in a Campaign, or not?*
2. *Which of the contending Parties, that make War, shall have the Victory.*
3. *Whether a Town besieged, shall be taken or not?*
4. *Whether there shall be a Peace between two Princes at War?*
5. *Whether a Captain be courageous, or not?*
6. *The Favour you desire of a Person, shall you obtain it?*
7. *Preferment desired, shall a Man obtain it?*
8. *The Favour of a Prince, shall it be gained?*
9. *Shall a Captain be in Favour with his General?*
10. *Whether the Horse shall win the Race he is to run?*
11. *In a Suit of Law, who shall overcome?*
12. *A Prisoner, shall he obtain his Liberty?*
13. *A sick Person, shall he recover?*
14. *Sickness, how long it shall continue?*
15. *Shall a Man obtain what he desires?*
16. *A Wife, shall her Husband have a Child by her?*
17. *A Woman with Child, shall she have a Son or a Daughter?*
18. *A Child, shall it be happy or unhappy?*
19. *Things stolen, shall they be recovered?*
20. *Shall the Year be plentiful?*
21. *A Voyage at Sea, shall it be fortunate?*
22. *What Trade shall a Man thrive by?*
23. *Shall a Man gain by Marriage?*
24. *A Ship, shall it make a good Voyage?*
25. *Is it good to take it or not.*
26. *Shall a Man be rich or poor?*

These, or any other Questions of the like Nature, may be resolved by this antient Wheel of Fortune.

To proceed upon any Question by this Wheel, first chuse what Number you please : As 7, 8, 9, &c. then take the Number of the Day, set all in Order ; then take the

the Number you shall find in the Wheel, upon the first Letter of your Name ; For Example, If your Name be *George*, you may take *G*, and the Number which is over it ; all which set down within the Wheel ; and having added all into one Sum, which divided by 30, and let by the Rest ; As for Instance, If your total Number amount to 145, divide that by 30, and there will 23 remain ; which Number you must look for on the Wheel, and if it be in the uppermost half, the Matter will succeed ; if not, miscarry.

And by the like Process you may find out any Thing you would know ; always observing, that the Numbers in the Wheel exceed not 30 ; as you may see in the Wheel.

VI. Alphabetical Tables, rightly resolving sundry Questions and Demands, &c.

1. Which of the opposite Parties that are at War with one another shall get the better.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
13	3	22	24	22	3	7	6
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
20	1	10	23	12	8	13	
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
13	9	8	2	6	6	4	

Now to put this Alphabet rightly in Practice, you must find out the proper Names of the contending Parties, who shall either make Wars, or go to Law with each other : Then put those Names into *Latin*, and let it be in the Nominative Case Singular, observing the Orthography ; and then as you see in the Alphabet, place unto each of those Names the Number belonging to him, according to the Table here before written, and put the Total of the said Numbers together ; or which is the same Thing, each Man by himself ; and when you have so done, divide them by 9, and by what remains on the one Part and the other, you shall find it with Ease. Next take Notice of the following Rules, by which you may learn what shall befall the one and the other : And if it happen, that after you have divided the whole by 9, nothing

nothing remains, you must take the last 9 instead thereof, as Experience will afterwards teach you.

Now it very rarely, if at all, ever happens, that the opposite Parties are of the same Name, therefore search diligently for their right Names, and that you may be the better acquainted with this Rule, suppose, for Example's sake, that those two contending Parties should be *Peter* and *Paul*, if you do but consider what has been laid down before, you shall be able to give a right Judgment. But you must lay this down for a certain Maxim, That the Divine Being is the great Causer and Disposer of all Effects, changing and altering them according to his own Will. And therefore what is here said, is according to the Starry Influences, when no superiour Power interposes.

P	13	} makes seven times nine	P	13	} makes 4 times nine.
E	2267		A	17	
T	8		U	2	
R	13		L	10	
U	2		U	2	
S	9	} resteth 4.	S	9	} rests 1.
Sum 67.			Sum 37.		

And so in this Instance is shewed unto you their Names, Numbers, and Sums; which being divided by 9, to *Peter* there remains 4, and unto *Paul* rest 1.

The following Table likewise lets you see which of the two shall get the better, according to the Rule foregoing.

1	The Conqueror.	3	5	7	9
2		1	4	0	8
3		2	5	7	9
4		1	3	6	8
5		1	4	7	9
6		1	3	5	8
7		2	4	6	8
8		1	3	5	7
9		2	4	6	8

To find out whether a Person speaks true or false.

First write the Persons Name in *Latin*, upon whom you would try this Experiment; and what the Name

of that Day was, in which they told you the Story, and put the Numbers thereto belonging, to each of their Letters, according to the following Alphabet. Then make one total Sum of all those Numbers, adding 20 thereunto; and then divide the whole by 7, and if the remaining Number be even, the Story's false; if odd, 'tis true.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	2	20	4	14	6	16	7
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
18	11	11	12	4	14	6	16
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
8	18	10	2	2	4	14	

3. *To know whether the Husband or the Wife shall be the longer Liver.*

To resolve this Question, the proper Names both of the Man and the Woman must be writ in *Latin*, and the Number belonging to each Letter added thereto, as in the foregoing Alphabet; then gathering the Number into one Total, divide them by 7: And if the Remainder be even, the Man shall live the longest; but if odd, the Woman.

4. *To tell whether a Woman with Child shall have a Boy or a Girl.*

The Resolution of this is by writing the proper Names of the Father and Mother, and the Name of the Month wherein she conceived; Then put all the Numbers of those Letters together, dividing them by 7: And if the remaining Number be even, 'twill be a Girl; if odd, a Boy.

5. *To know whether a new born Child shall live long or die quickly.*

To resolve this, first set down the Parents Names, and the Day on which the Child was born; putting to each Letter its Number, as in the last Question: Then collect the total Sum, and put it to 25; after which divide the whole by 7: And if what remain be an even Number, the Child is but short-liv'd; but if it be odd, the contrary.

To

6. To know which of the Cœlestial Signs rules at the Birth of any Person.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	0	20	0	40	50	60	70
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
80	0	100	200	300	400	500	
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	

To know this, you must take the Numbers belonging to each Letter of the Name of the Party you desire to know, and of his Parents in *Latin*; by the fore-going Alphabet; then collect those Numbers into one total Sum, dividing the same by 124; and if there remains 1, it signifies *Leo*; if 2, *Aquarius*; 3, *Virgo*; 4, *Sagittarius*; 5, *Cancer*, 6, *Taurus*; 7, *Aries*; 8, *Libra*; 9, *Scorpio*; 20, *Capricorn*; 11, *Pisces*; 12, *Gemini*.

VI. Pleasant Questions in Arithmetick

1. **A** Thief breaking into an Orchard, stole a certain Number of Pears, and at his coming out he met with three Men, one after another, who threatned to accuse him of Theft; and for to appease rhem, he gave unto the first Man half the Pears that he stole, who returned him back 12 of them: Then he gave unto the Second half of them he had remaining, who returned him back 7; And unto the third Man he gave half his Residue, who returning him back 4; and in the End he had still remaining 20 Pears. Now do I demand how many Pears he stole in all? To answer this Question you must work backwards; for if you take 4 from 20, there will remain 16, which being doubled make 32, from which abate 7, and there will remain 25, which being doubled, makes 50; from which subtract 12, and there will remain 38, which again doubled, make 76, the true Number of Pears that he gathered.

2. Let the Party that thinketh, double the Number which he thought, which done, bid him multiply the Sum of them both by 5, and give you the Product (which they

they will never refuse to do it, it being so far above Number thought) from the which if you abate the last Figure of the Product (which will always be a Cypher, or 5) the Number thought will remain.

Example: Let the Number thought be 53, which doubled maketh 106, and multiplied by 5, makes 530; then if you take away the Cypher which is in the last place, there will remain 53, the Number thought

3. A certain Man having three Daughters, to the Eldest he gave 22 Apples, to the Second he gave 16 Apples, and to the Third he gave 10 Apples, and sent them to the Market to sell them, and gave them Command to sell one as many for a Penny as the other (namely 7 a Penny and every one to bring him Home so much Money as the other, and neither change either Apples or Monies one with another: How could that be;

This to some may seem impossible; but to the Arithmeticians very easy. For whereas the Eldest had 3 pennyworths and one Apple over, the Second two Pennyworths, and two Apples over, and the Youngest had one Pennyworth and three Apples over: So that the Youngest had so many single Apples and one Pennyworth, as the Eldest had Pennyworths and one Apple over, so consequently the Second proportionably to them both. They made their Market thus: A Steward coming to by Fruit for his Lady, bought all the Apples they had at 7 a Penny, leaving the odd ones behind; then had the eldest Sister three pence and one Apple, the middle Sister two pence and two Apples, and the Youngest one Penny and three Apples. The Steward bringing the Fruit to his Lady, she liked it so well, that she sent him for the rest; who replied, There was but few remaining; she notwithstanding sent him for them at any Rate. The Steward coming to the Market again, could not buy the odd Apples under a Penny-a-piece (who was fain to give it) then had the youngest Sister three Pennyworths, the middle Sister two Pennyworths, and the Eldest one pennyworth, and so they had all four Pence a piece, and yet sold

fold as many for a Penny one as another, and neither changed Apples nor Monies one with another, as they were commanded.

4. A Man bought 100 Eggs at three a Penny, having 120 to the Hundred, also he bought 100 more at two a Penny, having likewise a 120 to his Hundred; these Eggs being mingled, he sold them for two Pence, and 120 to the Hundred as he bought them; the Question is, Whether he gained or lost in the Bargain?

If you work by the Rule of Three direct, you shall find that his 120 Eggs at 3 for a Penny, came to 3 Shillings 4 Pence, and his 120 at 2 for a Penny, come to 5 Shillings, which being added, makes 8 Shillings 4 Pence. Then again, to see what they come to at 5 for two Pence, work likewise by the Rule of Three direct, and you shall find that 240, at 5 for two Pence, comes but to 8 Shillings, whereby the Seller loseth 4 Pence of the Money they first cost him.

The End of the Third Part.



THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE;

Treating of the

Wisdom of the ANCIENTS.

The Fourth Part.

The Farmer's Kalendar : Containing 1. Perpetual Prognostications for Weather. 2. The whole Mystery of Husbandry. 3. The Compleat and Experienced Farrier, Cowleech, Shepherd, and Swine-herd, &c.

A Year is the Principal Part of Time, by which not only the Ages of Men and other Things, but also the Times of many Actions in the World (their Beginning, Progress, Continuance, and Intervals) are measured : And is a Periodical Revolution of a great Circle of Months and Days, in which the four Seasons of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter are, after one Revolution of the Sun, ordained to return to their Courses.

But there are divers Sorts of Years. as saith the Ancients, according to divers Nations, which are different from one another, reduced to the Rule of Coelestial Motions. The Year is divided in Astronomical and Political Parts.

The Astronomical Year is twofold ; that is, Solar and Lunar.

The

The *Solar Year* is the Time in which the Sun, by his proper Motion departing from one Point of the Ecliptick, returns to the same again. And this is called either Natural or Syderial.

1. The Natural, or Tropical Year, is the Space of Time in which the Sun departing out of the Tropical, Equinoctial or Solstitial Point, and returning through the Ecliptick, returneth to the same again.

This Natural or Tropical Year is also Twofold; mean or equal, and true, also called unequal.

The mean or equal Tropical Year, contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 15 Seconds.

The true or unequal Tropical Year, is sometimes more and sometimes less than the equal, by 6 or 7 Minutes; so it increaseth, or decreaseth according to the swift or slow Progress of the Equinoctial or Solstitial Points,

2. The Syderial Year, is the Space of Time in which the Sun returns from the same Star from whence he departed; and is 365 Days, 6 Hours, 6 Minutes; but in the Seconds there is a Difference among the Authors.

Now the Lunar Year, is likewise Twofold; the Common, which is 12 Moons, or 354 Days, 8 Hours, &c.

The Embilismal, which is 13 Moons, or Lunations containing 383 Days, 21 Hours, &c.

The Political or Civil Years, be such as are commonly used for the Distinction of Times, wherein respect had either to the Motion of the Sun, or Moon only, or to them both together, according to the Custom of divers Nations.

The *Julian*, or old *Roman Year* consisting of 365 Days and 6 Hours: This *Julian Account*, or Year, is used by the *English*, *Muscovites*, *Syrians*, *Abassines*, and *Ethiopians*, though the Name of their Months differ. It is held to begin (which the Vulgar) on the first of *January*; which is therefore called *New Year's Day*: But according to the State Accounts, the Year begins not till the 25th of *March* at which Time they alter the Date of the Year; As for Example: The first Day of *January* next will be reckoned the first Day of the Year, 1725; but because the State first Account begins not till the

the 25th of *March*, they commonly write the Date double, thus, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, from the first of *January* till the 25th of *March*, after which they write only, 1720.

The *Gregorian*, or New *Roman Year*, is so called, because mended by Pope *Gregory XIII.* consists of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 12 Seconds: It begins on our 22d of *December*, being 10 Days before the *Julian*; and is received in all Countries, owning the Authority of the See of *Rome*, and in some Protestant Countries also; as in the six or seven Provinces, *Utretcht* keeping the *Julian Account*.

I. Of Months.

THE Months by which we measure the Year, are of two Sorts, viz. Astronomical Political, and each hath several Divisions; Astronomical or Natural, are according to the Motion of the Sun and Moon; and are either Solar or Lunar; the Solar, are the Spans of Time in which the Sun runs through a twelfth Part of the Zodiack, of which there are two Sorts, mean, or equal; true, or unequal: An equal Solar Month, is the Time in which the Sun, by his mean Motion, goeth a twelfth-part of the Zodiack, and is always 30 Days, 10 Hours, 29 Minutes, 6 Seconds, &c. But the true, or apparent, is according to the true Motion of the Sun thro' the Zodiack; for when he is in, or near his *Apogee*, the Months are longer; but when he is in, or near his *Perigee*, they are shorter. Lunar Months are referred to the Moon's Motion, and are chiefly threefold, viz. First, Periodical, which is the Space of Time in which the Moon, by her mean Motion, goeth through the Zodiack, and is about 27 Days, 8 Hours. Secondly, Synodical, which is the Space of Time from one Conjunction to another, being performed according to the Moon's mean Motion in 29 Days, 22 Hours, 44 Minutes, and about 4 Seconds; but according to the Moon's true Motion, it is sometimes greater or lesser, by about 12 Hours. Thirdly, the Month of Illumination, or Apparition, is said to be 28 Days, or four Weeks, it being the longest Time

that the Moon is to be seen between Change and Change. Lastly, The Political Months are civil and usual, as every Nation best pleases; which differ both in Proportion and Name.

II. Of the Days and Hours.

DAys are either Natural or Artificial: A Day Natural is one intire Revolution of the Sun about the Earth, which is performed in 24 Hours, containing both Day and Night: And this Day the *English* begin at Mid-night; but the Astrologers begin at Mid-day, and Noon. An Artificial Day is from Sun rising to Sun setting; differs in length of equal Hours, according to the Sun's Place in the Zodiack, and Latitude of the Region, but in unequal Hours, (called Planetary Hours) are 22, so that one Hour is the 12th Part of the Day: be it long or short, and the Hours that make an Artificial Day are from 6 to 6; that is, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

I shall now give some brief Directions for the Knowledge of the Weather.

III. Signs of fair Weather.

THE Sun rising bright and clear, if he drive the Clouds before him into the West. If at the Rising there appears a Circle about him, and it vanisheth equally away. If the Sun set red. If the Moon be clear three Days after the Change, or three Days before the Full. If the Clouds appear with yellow Edges. A cloudy Sky clearing against the Wind. The Rain-bow after Rain appearing mainly red. Mists coming down from the Hills, and settling in the Vallies; or white Mists rising from the Waters in the Evening. Crows or Ravens gaping against the Sun. Beetles flying in the Evening. Bats flying abroad sooner than ordinary. Many Flies. Grots playing in the Sun-Shine at Evening.

IV. Signs of

IV. *Signs of Rain.*

IF the Sun be fiery red at his rising. If he shews pale and wan. If red and black Clouds be about him at his rising. If the Moon three or four Days after the Change is blunt at both Ends, the thicker, the more. A Circle about the Moon. If the great Stars be only out shewn, and they look only dim. The Rain-bow appearing in a fair Day, the greater it is, the more Rain-birds begin washing themselves. The chattering of a Pye, Peacocks crying, and Ducks often crying. The Owl crying chiwit often; un few wallows flying low; the working of an Insect called a ring topinner. Many Worms appearing above Ground. The he Recessits eating greedily, and licking their Hoofs. The Hourmiting of Fleas, Knats, &c. The Soot falling much from the Day Chimneys. The Sweating of Stones. A Circle round a Artificandle. Aches in ancient Peoples Limbs or Corns. 11, is bells heard at a farther Distance than usual. Sparks gathering together in the Fire. No Dew Morning nor Know evening, &c All these are sure Signs of Rain.

V. *Signs of Wind or Tempest.*

RED Clouds appearing in the Morning. Much shooting of Stars. The Rainbow red. Black Circles with red Streaks about the Moon. Stars dim and equalery. Autumn fair, a windy Winter. Clouds flying swift ar thro the Air. Fire burning pale or huzzing. Ravens Full. aping themselves with their Wings. The high flying of dy Ske Hern. Crying of Swine. The Herb Trefoil looking er Rainy rough.

VI. *Of the Rain-bow.*

THE Rain-bow, is that Bow which the Almighty was pleased to place in the Firmament, as a Token Noath, that he would drown the Earth no more. But to the natural Cause of it, it is caused by the Sun-
Y: Sigams striking upon a hollow Cloud, when its Edge is repelled

pelled and driven back against the Sun ; and thus ariseth Variety of Colours, by the mixing of Clouds, Air and fiery Light together ; there it is seen in Opposition to the Sun, for the most part in the Evening.

VII. Of Rain.

THE Ancients ascribe Rain to be a cold and earthly Vapour or Humour, is exhaled from the Earth and Waters by the Beams of the Sun, and carried into the middle Region of the Air, where, by the Extremity of the Cold, it is thickened into the Body of a Cloud ; and afterwards being dissolved through an Accession of Heat, it falleth upon the Earth : And this is done by God's Power, and at his Appointment, as the Prophet *Amos* witnesseth, *Amos* iv. 7. and ix. 6.

VIII. Of Hail.

HAil is nothing but Rain congealed into Ice by the Coldness of the Air, freezing the Drops after the dissolving of the Cloud ; and the higher it comes, and the longer it tarries in the Air ; the rounder and lesser it is : We have sometimes great Showers of Hail in the Heat of Summer after a Thunder-clap ; which doth manifest, that the Air at that Time is extream cold, thus to congeal the Water therein, notwithstanding the Heat then upon Earth.

IX. Of Snow.

SNow, (as say the Ancients) is of the same Humour that Hail is, but only looser-parts ; and therefore in the Summer-time is melted into Rain before it cometh down.

X. Of Frost and Dew.

IN the Day-time, through the Heat of the Sun, there is a cold and moist Vapour drawn up a little from the Earth :

Earth; which, after the setting of the Sun, descends upon the Earth again, and is called Dew: But if by the Sharpness of the Air it be congealed, is called Frost; and therefore in hot Season, and windy Weather, Dews are not so frequent, nor so much, as after a calm and a clear Night: For when Frosts happens, they dry up wet and Moisture; for the Ice being melted, the Water is proportionably less.

XI. *Of the Wind.*

WInd is said to be an Exhalation hot and dry; engendered in the Bowels of the Earth; and being gotten out, is carried side-long upon the Face of the Earth, and cannot mount upwards above the middle Region of the Air, which by reason of its Coldness doth beat it back, so as by much Strife, and by meeting other Exhalations rising, its Motion is forced to be rather round, than right in its falling; and this makes it a Whirl-post or Whirl-wind, which oftentimes by its Violence carrieth many Things with it from place to place.

XII. *Of Earthquakes.*

THE Ancients affirm, That the Cause of Earthquakes is plenty of Winds gotten and confined within the Bowels of the Earth, which is striving to break forth, causing a Shaking, or sometimes a Cleaving of the Earth, and thereby the Destruction of many People, and Ruin of whole Towns and Cities, as the sad Fate of *Sicily* has but lately shown us, by sinking of Mountains, and raising of Vallies. But though what I have said may be the Natural Cause of Earthquakes, yet doubtless the final Cause is God's Anger against a provoking sinful People; which ought to make all our hearts to tremble, lest God for our Sins should cause the Earth under us to do so.

XIII. Of Thunder and Lightning.

THunder and Lightning is occasioned by an Exhalation hot and dry, and being carried up into the middle Region of the Air, and there inclosed into the Body of a Cloud: Now these two Contrarieties being thus shut or inclosed into one Place together, they fall at Variance, whereby the Water and Fire agree not till they have broken through, so that Fire and Water fly out of the Clouds, the breaking whereof makes that Noise which we call Thunder, and the Fire is the Lightning; which is first seen, though the Thunder-crack be first given; because our Sight is quicker than our Hearing. For the sooner the Thunder is heard after the Lightning is seen, the nearer it is to us.

XIV. Of the Eclipses and Causes.

BY an Eclipse in general, is understood a Defect of Light happening in some of the Cœlestial Bodies, and is caused by the Interposition of an Opaque Body and our Sight; now the Opinion of Astronomers are that all the Planets of themselves are dark Bodies, having no Light but what they receive from the Sun; but the Sun and fixt Stars are naturally luminous; whence it will follow, that any Planet interposing betwixt the Sun and our Sight, so also our primary Planet coming betwixt the Sun and its secondary, deprives that secondary of its Light, and consequently renders such secondary Planets un-illuminated to its primary.

1. Of Eclipses of the Sun.

An Eclipse of the Sun is caused by the diametrical Interposition of the Moon betwixt the Sun and the Earth, which commonly happens at the New Moon, or when she is in Conjunction with the Sun; but every New Moon doth not cause an Eclipse because of her Latitude; yet the Sun seldom escapeth an Year together without appearing eclipsed in some part of the Earth or other; be

cause twice in one Year the Sun and one Node meet : Also if the Conjunction, or New Moon doth not happen just at the Sun's passing by the Node, but within half a Degree from the Node, he then must suffer an Eclipse greater or lesser, according as the Node is nearer or remoter from him at the Time of true Conjunction ; but if the meeting of the Sun, and either Node happen at the very full Moon, then he shall totally escape an Eclipse of the New Moon.

3. Of Eclipses of the Moon.

An Eclipse of the Moon, is nothing but her being deprived of the Sun's Light, by the Interposition of the Earth betwixt the Sun and her, which can never happen, but when the Moon is at full ; nor doth it always happen then, because of her Latitude, for if the Sun of the Semidiameter of the Moon and the Earth's Shadow, at the Time of the true full, be more than the Moon's Latitude, she will be eclipsed ; but if the Sun of the Semidiameter be less than the Latitude, she cannot suffer an Eclipse that's full ; and though every full Moon there are not an Eclipse, yet she rarely passeth a Year together without being eclipsed little or much, for the Sun passeth her Nodes every Year.

4. Eclipses are either Total or Partial.

Total Eclipses are such as quite over the illuminated Body, and are either central or not ; central are when the Centers of the Sun, Earth and Moon be in a straight Line, or when the Centers of the Sun, Earth and Moon coincide : Not central, are when the Center do not coincide, though notwithstanding they may be total : Partial, are when the Sun, Moon, or other luminous Bodies are but partly darkned.

Now the Moon being less than the Earth, and the Earth much less than the Sun, solar Eclipses are never or very rarely total ; yet if it happen the Month be Perigon, and the Sun Apogee, an Eclipse of the Sun may be total ; for then the Moon's apparent Diameter exceeds the Sun's considerably, and her quick and perfect Shadow reaches the Superfices of the Earth, by which such Pla-

ces that are situated within the Compass of this perfect Shadow, (the Diameter which is about 300 Miles) do lose the whole Light of the Sun, which has caused such Darkness, that the Stars have appeared at Noon-day, and so dreadful, that the Birds have fell to the Ground.

XV. *Of the Four Quarters of the Year; and first of the Spring.*

THE Spring, or Vernal Quarter, begins when the Sun enters into the *Ram* or *Aries*, (which is with us the tenth Day of *March*, astronomically) thereby making the Days and Nights equal to all the World, the Sun then rising due East, and setting due West. This Quarter continues while the Sun goes through *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Gemini*.

This Quarter is naturally hot and moist; the most temperate in all the Year, being both pleasant and healthful, and most convenient for the taking of Physick, either to remove Chronical Distempers, or to prevent them for Time to come.

Of the Sun.

The Summer, or Estival Quarter, begins when the Sun touches the first Minute of *Cancer*, or the Crab, thereby making the longest Days and shortest Nights, to those that dwell on the North-side of the Equinox, which usually happeneth about the 11th of *June*; after which the Days decrease. This Quarter continues till the Sun hath gone through *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

This Quarter is hot and dry; for then the Sun is in his full Height and Strength, bringing to Perfection the Productions of the Earth, the Time of gathering in the Harvest being chiefly in the last Month of this Quarter.

3. *Of the Autumnal Quarter.*

The Autumnal Quarter begins when the Sun is said to touch the first Minute of *Libra*, or the Ballance, thereby making the Days and Night again of equal Length, which is usually upon the 11th Day of *September*, for then

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then likewise the Sun riseth due East, and sets due West. This Quarter continues while the Sun goes thro' *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittary*.

This Quarter is generally held to be cold and dry, tho' it often proves moist and wet; for the Sun now withdraws his Heat, and thereby causeth the Falling of the Leaves from the Trees, whence this Quarter is also called *The Fall of the Leaf*.

4. Of the Winter.

The Winter, or Hyemnuall Quarter, begins when the Sun touches the first Minute of the Tropical Sign *Capricorn*, which is for the most part about the 11th of *December*, thereby making the shortest Days and longest Nights to those that dwell on the North-side of the Equinoctial; and the contrary to those that dwell on the South-side. This Quarter continues while the Sun makes his Progress through *Capricorn*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*.

This Quarter continues cold and moist, being directly opposite to Summer; for now the Fields look barren, and the Trees naked.

XVI. *The Compleat Gardiner: Containing Observations on every Month in the Year, for Planting and Sowing.*

January. **P**lant Vines and lay them for Increase, and plant Apple and Pear-trees, and all Sorts of Wall-fruit-trees; if the Weather be open, trim Wall-trees, cut, and nail them: Set and sow Kernels and Stones, in this and the next Month, breaking only the Stones, or Shells, and sow only the Kernel: Set Beans and Pease; cut, set, and lay Quicksets and Roses; all these may be done also the next Month.

February.] Now it is a very good Time for Grafting the forward Sorts of Fruit-trees: If the Weather be temperate, sow hardy Seeds, as Pease, Beans, Radishes, Parsnips, Carrots, Onions, Parsley, Spinnage: Make up Hotbeds for Melons, Cucumbers, and such like: Lay Branches of Vines, Roses, Wood-bines, Jessamins, Laurestinus,

Philleory, Pyracutha, &c. Plant Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries; and begin to plant hardy Herbs towards the latter End of the Month; transplant Cabbage and Colliflowers, and sow Asparagus.

March,] This is the principal Month for grafting all Sorts of Fruit-trees; transplant all Sorts of hardy Herbs and Flowers, make up Hot beds for Cucumbers, Melons, Colliflowers, to come late, the *Russia* Cabbage and tender Flower-seeds, as Amranths of all Sortt, Africans, Marvail of *Paris*, &c. Sow most Sorts of Garden-seeds, as, Endive, Succory, Leeks, Radish, Beets, Parsnips, Skirrets, Pasley, Sorrel, Bugloss, Burrage, Chirvil, Sallery, Lettice, Onions, Orrice, Purslin, Carrots, Cresses, Spinnage Merrigolds, &c. Sow most Sorts of Flower-seeds; likewise Turnips in this and the next Month, to have them early. This is the principal Month of sowing of Seeds. and planting of Flowers and Slips. Sow Pinks and Carnations, Gilly-flowers at the Full-moon, and the Seeds of Winter-greens: Plant out Colliflowers and all Sorts of Cabbages, where they are to stand; and likewise Carnation-layers in this and the next Month. In this Month also sow Oats and Barley.

April.] You may Graft some Sort of Fruit-trees in the beginning of this Month; sow all Garden-seeds in dry Weather; and plant all Sorts of Garden Herbs in wet Weather. You may yet sow those sort of Seeds spoke of in *March*: Sow tender Seeds, as sweet Marjorum, Basil, Pinks, Carnations, Hyssop, Thyme, Savory, and Purslin, *Dutch* and *English* Savoys. Set all Sorts of Winter Greens in this, and the former Month, set Sage and Rosemary, sow Lettice, Spinnage, Chervile, and Cresses once in three or four Weeks, to have it young. Plant Cucumbers, Melons, and Artichoaks. In this Month also sow Hemp and Flax, pull Hops, and open your Bee hives, and Bark Trees for Tanners.

May.] About the Beginning, or within a Fortnight under or over, sow *French* Beans in fine Mould; sow tender Garden-seeds: as, Sweet Marjorum, Thyme and Basil, *Dutch* and *English* Savoys, plant our Cucumbers and Asparagus, &c. Of the Hot-bed, take up Tulips whole

Stock

Stocks are dry; sow Purslin; set your Stills on Work: Weed your Hop-Gardens, cut off superfluous Branches, Moss-Trees, and weed Gardens and Corn.

June.] The beginning of this Month sow *English* and *Dutch* Savoy; sow Sallad-seeds for latter Sallads. Take up your best Anemonies, Tulips, and Ranunculus's; sow Turnep-seeds, in this and the next Month; and transplant those Savoy that were sowed the last Month; plant Slips of Mirtle; shear your Sheep, the Moon increasing.

July.] This is the principal Month to inoculate Apricocks, Peaches, Nectarines, and Roses, &c. Prune your Wall-trees, lay Gilliflowers and Carnations, sow Lettice and Spinnage for latter Sallading; transplant or remove Tulips, and other bulbous Roots; plant cutting of Myrtles, but let them not have too much Sun at first. Remove your large-sided Cabbages planted in *May*, to head in Autumn. Keep Weeds from growing to Seed, and begin your hewing. Gather the Snails from your Wall-fruit, but pull not off the bitter Fruit, for then they will begin with others.

August.] The beginning of this Month sow Cabbage and Colliflower-seed; prune superfluous Branches from the Wall-fruit Trees; unbind the Buds you inoculated the Month before, if they take. Sow Spinnage and Lettice for latter Sallading; set Suckles, plant them rather in the Shade than in the Sun; sow Lark-spur, Candirast, Columbine, *Robin* the Rush, and such hardy Plants as will endure the Winter; plant Strawberries, and other Garden-plants. Reap and gather in your Harvest, while the Weather continues fair, for you may reap and carry in your Corn, as well as make Hay when the Sun shines.

September.] Transplant Colliflowers and Cabbages that were sowed in *August*; Plant Tulips, and other bulbous Roots you formerly took up; take off your Carnation-layers, and plant them where they are to stand the Winter; remove Fruit-trees from *September* till *March*, except in Frost; set Cutting of Bays, Lawrels, &c. Transplant most sort of Herbs and Flowers; gather Hops the beginning of this Month, and sow your Wheat and Rye.

October.]

October.] Set Beans and Pease: Sow all sorts of Fruit-trees, as Nuts, Kernels and Seeds, either for Trees or Stock, in this or the next Month; plant Rose-trees, and your bulbous Roots of all Sorts; plant all Fruit-trees that have shed their Leaves: Drench stiff Lands.

November.] Sow Beans and Pease, prune all Sorts of Fruit-trees, and begin to cut and trim Wall-trees; lay up Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, either for your Use or Seed; cover your Asparagus or Artichoakes: Set Nuts and Kernels; you may plant Tulips. Kill your Swine in or near the Full of the Moon.

December.] Set Pease and Beans if the Weather be moderate; set and transplant all those Sorts of Fruit-trees, especially such as are not very tender, and subject to the Injury of the Frost: prune Vines if the Weather be open, nail and cut all Sorts of Fruit-trees? sow Bay and Lawrel-berries dropping ripe.

XVI. The Experienced Husbandman: Shewing how to Manure, Plow, Sow, and Weed, &c.

HAVING already treated of Gardening, and directed the Gardiner how to order Matters for every Month of the Year, I come now in the next to direct the Husbandman in the Management of those Affairs that are properly under his Cognizance.

The first Point of Husbandry is, to prepare the Ground; the second, to plough it well; the third, to dung it well. The Ways of doing this are divers, according to the Nature of every Soil and Country. Only take Notice, That all great Fields are tilled with the Plough and Shear, but the lesser with the Spade.

The Season of the Year, and the Weather also is to be observed in the Ploughing of the Ground: You must not plough in wet Ground; nor yet after every little Rain: That is, if after a great Draught, a little Rain falls, which hath not gone deep, but only wet the upper Part: For the Ground ought to be thoroughly mellowed, but not too wet, for if it be too wet, you can expect but little Benefit that Year: You must therefore observe that

that the Season be neither too dry, nor too wet: For much dryness will hinder it from working well; because either the Hardness of the Earth will resist the Plough; or if it should enter, yet it never will break the Clods small enough, which will be hurtful to the next Plowing. But if your first ploughed has been in a dry Season, it will be necessary to have some Moisture in your second stirring, which will also make your Labour the more easy. When the Ground is rich, and wet withal, it is to be stirred when the Weeds are full grown, and have their Seeds in the top, which being ploughed so thick, that you can see where the Coulter hath gone, utterly kills and destroys them: Besides, through many Stirrings your Fallow is brought to so fine Mold, that it will need very little harrowing when you sow it. And seeing so much depends upon the well-ploughing of the Ground, the Husbandman must try whether his Ground be well ploughed or not; for otherwise, the Balks being covered with Mold, he may easily be deceived; to be certain therefore, let him thrust down a Rod into the Furrow, and if it pierce alike in every Place, 'tis a sign the Ground is well ploughed; but if it be shallow in one Place, and deep in another, the Ploughing is faulty. If you are to Plough upon a Hill, you must not Plough up and down but over-twhart, for so the inconvenient Steepness is to be avoided, and the Labour of Men and Cattle made more easy. But then you must be careful not to Plough always one way; but sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, working aslope as you see needful.

As to the Season of Ploughing, it must be chiefly in the Spring, the Ground being in the Summer too hard, and in the Winter too dirty; but in the Spring, the Ground being mellow'd is the most easy to be wrought upon; and the Weeds are then turned in, and being plucked up by the Roots before they are seeded, will not spring again, but help to enrich the Ground. And therefore the middle of *March* is usually the best time to begin Ploughing. But yet if the Ground be light and sandy, it may be ploughed in the Winter, if the Weather

will

will permit. A slender and level Ground, subject to Water, should be first plowed in the end of *August*, and stirred again in *September*, and prepared for sowing about the middle of *March*. The light hilly Ground is broke up about the middle of *September*, for if it be broken up before, it may be burnt up by the Sun, and have no Goodness remaining in it, being barren and without Juice. But this shall suffice to be spoken of breaking up the Ground.

Now if your Ground be barren and cold, producing store of Weeds or Rushes, to bring it to a moderate Heat, and so make it fruitful, let it be manured with Lime. The Lime-stones may be had among Quarries of Stones, and in divers other Places, and you may burn them in a Kiln, in the most convenient Place you have, to save the Charge of Carriage; and when you have sanded your Ground and backed it, make your Lime small, and on every Acre bestow thirty or forty Bushels of Lime, spreading it, and mixing it with Earth and Sand very well; and the stronger and sharper the Lime is, the better the Earth will be, and you will find your Improvement answer your Labour. And here note, That it is no matter what Colour your Lime-stones are, whether White or Grey, so that they be but sharp and strong in Quality, to give a good Tincture to the Earth; it being the Strength and Goodness of the Lime, and not its Beauty, that produces the Profit. It is a great Helper to a cold, clayey, wet Ground. Such Grounds are also very much helped by laying Dung, or any Soil that is fattening, either of Cattle, or such as is cast out of Pond-lakes, or muddy Ditches; for barren and hot Earth can never be overlaid with good Manure, or Compost, for that warms the Earth, and it is the want of Warmth makes it unfruitful.

As for the Hacking and Sanding before-mentioned, the first is, after the Ground has been turned up with the Plough, to go over it with a long Hoe, or Hack, and cut in Pieces, the Grass which you see turned up in the Ridges or Furrows, or any uneven Lumps, that it may be dragged away; burnt, or carried together with the

Weeds,

Weeds, not to grow up again to incumber the Corn. And sanding it, to bring Loads of Sand, and lay them in convenient Places, spreading them lightly, or thick, as you see Occasion over the Ground, that the Lime mixing with it, may the better embody with the Mould, and soak in with the Rain, to the heartning the Ground, and producing a good Crop.

But besides, what I have already mentioned, there are several other ways of manuring Land ; I will mention some of them for the Husbandman's better Information. But here it will not be amiss to take Notice, That what will do very well for one sort of Land, will not do at all for another ; and therefore in manuring of Land, regard must be had to the Nature of it : As for Example, For a barren clayed Ground, Lime and Sand is excellent to manure it with ; but for a barren sandy Ground, good Marle is much more proper. If it be asked, *What this Marle is ?* I answer, it is a rich Cliff-Clay, an Enemy to all Weeds that Spring up of themselves, and gives a generative Virtue to all Seeds that are sown in the Ground ; it is of a glewy Substance, in Quality cold and dry, and was Earth before it was Marle, and being turned into Marle, it is nothing but a rich Clay of divers Colours, according to the Strength of the Sun, and Climate where it is produced. This is so good a Manure, that well laid on, it will enrich the barrenest Ground for ten Years, and some for thirty. To find it, Take an Auger whimble, made to hold many Bits, one longer than another, till you have tried, by drawing the Earth into one Place, then proceed in the most proper Places till you come to the Marle ; and the most proper Places are in the lowest Part of high Countries, near the Brooks and Lakes ; and in the high Parts of low Countries, upon the Knowls or little Hills, and in the Clefts of steep Banks, or Branches in Hills opening themselves ; in some Places it lies deep, in others shallow ; and commonly barren sandy Grounds are verged with it, lying very deep. Having found it, dig it up in great Lumps, and lay in Heaps a Yard distance one from another ; and when it is dried, spread all the Heaps, and mix the Marle with the Sand.

But

But because this is not so easy to come by, I will speak of others more general, that will enrich any poor Sand, or Clay for Grain, with less Trouble and Cost than before.

Woollen rags are very profitable for manuring and enriching of Land, a Sackful and a half being sufficient for dressing an Acre of Arable Ground. The way of using them, is to chop them very small, and spread them an equal Thickness over the Land before the Fallowing-time, and then coming to Fallow, let the Plough take 'em carefully into the Ground, and cover them.

Shavings, or Waste Horns, or Hoofs of Beasts, are very good to manure Land withal; scatter the Shavings in the same manner. These will keep the Ground in good like Quantity as the Rags, and Plough 'em in after the same manner. These will keep the Ground in good Heart for five Years together, without any renewing. The *Hoofs of Cattle* are approved for this, and may be had of Trotter and Tripe-men, &c. and must be used as the Rags and Shavings. *Soap-ashes*, when the Lye has been drained from them, is of excellent Use in this Case, and has besides the Property of killing Weeds and Insects that breed in the Ground, and eat up the Corn. The *Hair of Beasts* enriches Land, being strewed and ploughed in, and there let lie to rot. Also *Malt-dust* is much available to this Purpose, allowing three Quarters of it to an Acre. And to enrich your Dung on the Lay-stall, is to throw often Beef-broth, and other waste Broths upon it, as also Soap-suds; and in so doing, one Load will be worth three of the same kind that is not so used. But so much shall suffice as to the Manuring of Ground.

In sowing of your Seed, let your Grain be the best, and scatter it according to the Art of good Husbandry, and let your sprinkling be a Medium, not too much, nor too little. But to make the Seed prosper the better, steep it in thick slimy Water that drains from Dunghills; and if no such be to be had near hand, steep Cow-dung in Water, and soak the Seed in it: Wheat will be well soak'd in 18 Hours, Barley in 36, Pease in 12; but Rye and Oats may be sowed dry; for that agrees best with them.

But

But when the Seed is sown, all is not done ; you must take Care to prevent the Designs of those that will make void all your Labour, and defeat your Hopes ; or else, though you have sown your Corn, you shall never see it come up : Rooks, Crows, and Daws, are great devourers of Grain, who will be sure to be about you, when you go to sow ; to keep these at a Distance, shoot some of them, and hang them upon Poles in divers Angles of your Field ; stick their Feathers along the Ridges of the Land ; lay Trains of Gun-powder, and blow the Powder up, or let it lie scattering in the most frequented Places, and the Scent of it will make them forsake the Field ; especially now and then shooting a little. You may also take great Numbers of them by placing strong thick Brown-paper, twisted Taper-wise, like those on Sugar-loafs, in Holes of the Earth, the broad Top coming even with the Ground ; Bird-lime the Inside, and scatter some Grain in it, and then the Fowl putting in his Head to take it out, the Paper so limed, will stick close, and rise with him ; when being blind-folded, in Amaze he will fly up a great Height, and fall down again ; so that if you be near at hand, he may easily be taken. Also the scattering *Nux vomica*, mingled with Paste, if taken by them, as it seldom misses, will make them so sick, that they will forsake the Field. If you Lime your Corn, they will forsake it ; and so they will, if it be steeped in Water wherein Wormwood has been boiled, or infus'd ; or else sprinkling your Corn with the Dregs of the bitter Oil ; and it will do the like, by making them cast it up sick, and so not desirous of any more : And these with hanging Bunches of Feathers on Lines or Sticks, that the Wind may dangle and twirl them about, may help to preserve your Corn when newly sown ; and this last also may be useful when it is ripe. But these Directions relate only to Fowl ; who, notwithstanding all you can do, will be sure to come in for a Share with you.

But there are other Destroyers of your Corn besides Birds ; which you must likewise take care to destroy, amongst which are the Pismires or Ants, who will do a great

great deal of Mischief by biting off the Chits or Sprouts so that it will never grow, but rot in the Ground: To prevent this, search the Corn Fields well, especially under the Hedges, and the Roots of old hollow Trees, on the Tops of Hills cast up; and if you find them there put your limed Water strong and hot among them, presently after Sun-setting, and it will destroy them. For want of Lime, make a Lye of Wood-ashes, and it will do the same, tho' not so effectually.

Another Devourer of Corn, are your *Dores*, or great *Black Beetles*, which lie under the Clods, and in sprouting-time do much Mischief: To destroy these, make great Smoaks in your Fields, in a still Night, or when there is a little breathing Wind that may carry it over the Surface of the Ground, with wet Rubbish, or mouldy Pease-straw, Hay, or such like, and it will kill 'em, and chase 'em out of the Ground; for they are, of all other Creatures, the greatest Enemies to Smoke, and can least endure it. But if your Ground be limed, or that you sow Lime among your Corn, you may trouble your self with them no farther; for if they bite where the Lime has touched, it kills them.

The next *Vermine* to be destroyed are *Field Rats* and *Mice*, and *Water Rats* also; for these destroy a great deal of Grain: Which to prevent and ruin them, find out their round Holes when the Field is bare, and put Hemlock Seed into them, which they will eat, and it will kill them; the springing of Juice of Hellebore in them will also do the like. But that which I prefer above the rest is, to beat common Grass very small, mix it with little Coperas, Vitriol, and coarse Honey, and make it up in Pellets, and scatter it in their Haunts, in the Mouth of their Holes, or other likely Places, and the Scent will draw them from all Parts, and once eating it, they will certainly die. This also may be used in Granaries and Barns, for other Rats and Mice, with good Success.

Slugs and *Snails*, are another sort of Devourers, which do much Mischief to Corn and Pease just sprouting up. To kill these, the best thing is Soot or Lime sprinkled thin over the Ground; for touching it, they will die.

Grashoppers

Grasshoppers also do much Injury, by feeding on the Leaf and Blossom of Corn and Pulse, from the first to the last: These are not easily destroyed; the best way to be rid of 'em is, by sprinkling Corn with Water, where- in Wormwood, Rue, or Centaury has boil'd, till the strength of them are taken away by the Water; and if they bite where the Sprinklings happen, they will die. The Scent of any bitter thing being so offensive to them, that they are never found where any such Things grow.

Moles are another Vermin to be destroyed, for they are in a double regard destructive to Corn; that is, in making the Roots, and rooting it up; Not making Distinction of any Sort, but taking all alike: There are divers ways of taking them, but not so easily when the Corn is well grown; for then they do the greatest Mischief, when their Tracks, or casting up of their Hills cannot be discovered so easily; however, you must do as well as you can; and when you see them casting, or moving in their Tracks, strike them with an Iron of many Spears: or dig Pits in their Tracks, and set earthen glazed Pots, which they will blindly fall into, and cannot scramble out; or fill an earthen Jug with Pitch, Rosin, and Brimstone, with some loose Toe or Rags, and firing it, clap the Neck to the Mouth of the Hole, and the Air in the Earth drawing in the Scent to a great Distance, will stifle them; or mix Juice of Hellebore with Rye-meal, scatter little Pits in the Furrows, and finding it in their Way, they will greedily eat it, and die.

Having shewed you how to destroy such Vermin as are Devourers of Corn, it will be now necessary to say something about weeding of your Corn when it is sprung up; for Weeds are very offensive and destructive to Corn, hindering its Growth, and choaking it up.

When the Corn is sprung up about a Foot above the Ground, those sorts of Soil that are apt to produce Weeds, will require your looking after, to root them out: If they be Thistles, or such as are great and offensive, they must be taken away with Hooks and Nippers, cutting them off close by the Roots, or rather pulling them up by the Roots, if you can do it without breaking the Ground,

Ground, so as to bring Corn along with them: The Nipper may be made with two long Pieces of Wood rivetted, to be opened like a Pair of Pincers, with Saw-teeth, closing into one another, that they may take the surer and firmer Hold without slipping. And these Weeds may be much hindred in their Growth, by sowing two Bushels of Bay-salt in an Acre of Land, as you do your Wheat, after the Grain is sowed: For tho' it is a Friend to Corn, in making it prosper and increase, yet it is an Enemy to the Weeds, and hinders their Growth.

2. *How to turn barren Land into good Pasture and Meadows*

Hitherto I have been speaking of the ordering of Corn. I come now to speak of enriching the Earth for Meadows and Pasturage. And this is done two ways, viz. By watering and manuring it. And for this Use, the lower the Ground lies, so it be not subject to Overflowings or too much wet, the better it is, and the sooner made good. Consider, in the next place, what kind of Grass it naturally produces; whether clear and entire, or mixed with that of worse Growth, the first is best; but if it be of a worse sort, intermixed with Thistles, Broom, and offensive Weeds; then grub and pluck 'em up by the Roots, clearing the Ground of 'em as well as you can; then dry them, mix them with Straw, and burn them upon the Swarth of the Ground, and spread the Ashes upon it; then fold your Sheep upon the Ground for several Nights, that their Dung may increase its Strength; and the R-Feet trample up the Grass: Then scatter it well over with good Hay-seeds, and go over them with a Rowler, or beat them with a flat Shovel, that they may be the better pressed into the Ground, to take Root; then over these scatter Hay, or the Rooting of Hay under Stacks, or the Sweepings of the Barn, or moist Bottoms of any Hay that has been good; and is moist, and of no other Use; then spread on your Manure, as Horse Dung, Man's Ordure, or the Dung of any Beast; which being thinned, and the Clots well broken, let it lie till the New Grass springs through it; but do not graze in the first Year, lest the Cattle tread it up, not having yet taken

ken very good Root ; but mow it, that it may have
 ne to come to Perfection: And tho' the first Year it
 may prove short and coarse, yet the second it will be
 ne, and very long, and in great Plenty. And dressing
 thus but once in twenty Years, will continue it for good
 meadow or Pasture ; especially if in dry Seasons you
 ave Water to relieve it, which may be done by bring-
 g Springs through it, or gathering the violent Fallings of
 in into a Ditch on the other side of it, or by any other
 conveniency, according to the Situation of the Ground,
 in the ascending Part, to overflow it so long, that it soak
 deeper than the Roots of the Grass, to continue its Moi-
 ure for the Nourishment of it for a considerable time.
 And note here, That the best Season for the watering of
 meadows, is from the Beginning of *November* to the End
 of *April* ; and the muddier or more troubled the Wa-
 ter is, the better, for then it brings a Soil upon the
 ground ; and this generally happens after hasty Showers,
 and great Fluxes of Rain. And if you have many Fields
 lying together, especially in a Descent, you may make a
 conveniency in the uppermost, to pen up the Water 'till
 it is very well soak'd ; and then by a Sluce, or breaking
 down of a Dam, let it into the next ; and so by a small
 Addition of Water, transmit it to many.

XVI. *The experienc'd Farrier and Cow-leech, &c. Contain-
ing above an hundred approved Receipts and Medicines,
for the Cure of all Distempers in Cattle; as Horse, Kine,
Sheep, and Hogs; With Directions how to find, and
know what the Diseases and Infirmities are.*

1. **F**OR a gall'd Back, Take Honey and unslack'd
Lime beat, put it in a Linnen-cloth, bind it close
and lay it in the Embers all Night, then strew it on the
galled Place; but if it bleed, strew thereon a little Ver-
digrease, or old Shoe-leather burnt to Ashes.

2. For a bruis'd Back, Take a good quantity of Roach-
allom burnt, two handfuls of Barley burnt, mix 'em, and
put upon the Sore Morning and Evening; but if the sore
be corrupt and full of dead Flesh, then use more of the
Allom than Barley; if it begin to heal, use more of the
Barley-powder than Allom: If you have no Allom, take
Butter of Verdigrease, melt it very hot, and pore it on
the Sore twice or thrice a Day, and bind a little Hay
thereon, that the Horse may not rub it off. If it swell,
keep it warm, dip a Wad of Hay in Water, lay it on the
Sore, and keep on an old Saddle.

3. For a broken Wind, Take Boar's Dung and Powder
it, and pour a good Quantity of it into Milk luke-warm,
give the Horse a Quart every third Day, and in four or
five times it will cure him.

4. For a boarse Cough, Take five or six Eggs, and lay
them in sharp White-wine Vinegar, till the Shells be
somewhat soft, then sling them down his Throat, and it
will cure forewith.

5. For the Belly Bound, Take good Wort, and so much
Soap as an Egg, mixed together, and give it to your
Horse to drink.

6. For the Bots, Take a good Handful of Egimony;
and make the Horse to eat it early in the Morning, and
keep him fasting for a pretty while after it.

7. For the Hide-bound, Take Fenugreek, Turmerick,
Anniseeds, Bay-berries, Liquorish, and Cummin-seeds,
of each a like Quantity, beat them to Powder, mix
them

them well together, and give him a Spoonful in Ale or Beer at a time, Blood-warm, and this will cure him speedily.

8. *For a Canker*, Take a Handful of Salt and burn it black, a Pennyworth of Bole-armoniack, a Half-pennyworth of burnt Allom, and a Handful of Sage; boil all these in a Quart of old Chamber-lye, till one half be wasted, wash the Horse therewith every twenty-four Hours; and after you have washed the Sore five or Six times, then take a little Turpentine, wash it in clean Water, put to it a little Powder of Brimstone, and a little Honey; boil them in the said Water, and wash the sore Place therewith, and it will cure him.

9. *In the Mouth*, Take red Sage and Rue, of each a Handful, half a Pound of Allom, and burn it, or Honey and white Coperas, of each two Pennyworths, boil these in a Pint of White-wine Vinegar, then take the third or fourth Feather of a Goose-wing; put a strong Thread fast about your Finger, dip it in the Water, and wash his Nose therewith: And if he snort up the Feather, the Thread will pull it back. This will heal it in three Weeks; Also you may, if the Time of the Year will serve, boil in your Vinegar a little Handful of Ribwort, Bittony and Dazies, which is very good.

10. *For a Green Wound*, Take White-wine and warm it, and wash the Wound all over; then take Turpentine, Honey of Roses, and Wax; melt them together, and stir them continually till they incorporate: If it be a Cut, dip Tow in it, and fill it; if it be a Hole, make Tents and put into it.

11. *For a fester'd Sore*, Take Lime, Tow, and Horse-lung, temper them well together with Pepper, and the White of an Egg, lay it to the Sore for the Space of five Days, and it will heal it.

12. *For a Shot or Stake*, Take Sallad Oil, Turpentine, and Bees-wax, of each a Pennyworth, and so much Roasin as an Egg, boil all these together, and sprinkle on them a little Verdigrease, then make clean the Wound, and make Tents and put them into it.

13. *A good Drink*, Take *Pulus Diapentha*, two Pennyworth

worth, Anniseeds and Liquorish, in Powder of each Half-pennyworth, of Sack a quarter of a Pint, and a little Sallad Oil mix'd together; warm them Blood-warm, but no warmer; then give it to the Horse, with a Horn to drink, and let him stand tied upon his Bridle a while after.

14. *For the Haw, or Horn in the Eye,* To help your Horse yourself, if you want a Farrier to do it, take a Cord (for want of Nippers) with a Stick, and twitch his Nose very hard, and hold him fast, then take the upper Lid of each Eye, and with a Needle and Thread give it a flitch to the Top of the Horse's Ear, and underneath the Eye-lid you shall see a Skin with a hard Gristle or Horn, which with a sharp Penknife you may cut out, but be careful in cutting it too much, then take a little small Beer or Ale, and spurt it in to wash it, and it will help him.

15. *For the Pearl in the Eye,* Take Juice of Sallendine, the Juice of Ground-Ivy, Woman's Milk mixed together, and squirt it into the Eyes as often as you think fit, till it go away.

16. *For Itching and burning in the Eyes,* Take Rose-water, Plantain-water, Mirtle, Housleek and Flower-water of Tutia prepared, of Camphir, of white Struse without Opium, and the Whites of roasted Eggs, of each three Grains: set the Water on the Fire until it be hot, and heat them so for the space of three or four Hours, then strain them, and keep the Liquor in a Brass Vessel well stopp'd: apply this to the Corner of the Eyes.

17. *To cure a Fistula,* When you perceive it to swell, scald it well with Honey and Sheep's Suet, for that will keep it from bleeding; then slit it in the nether End of the Sore, and put in so much Mercury as a Pea, it being well abated with Sallad Oil, lay it on with a Feather, then take a Penny-worth of Verdigrease, one Halfpennyworth of Red-lead; beat all these together, then wash the Sore with Water made of Coperas, Elder-leaves in Summer, but with the Inner Bark of Elder in the Winter; and after the washing, put in the Powder on the Sore, and drop in a little Sallad-Oil.

18. *For a Fistula in the Head*, Take the Juice of
 oufleeck, and dip a Lock of Wool in it, put it in his
 ear, and bind it fast; observe to do this once a Day, and
 will help him.
19. *For a Fever*, Let him blood in the Thigh, in the
 middle Vein, some four Fingers breadth under the Rowel,
 else take the Vein in the Neck, and afterwards give
 him a Drink.
20. *For a Farcy*, Take Tanners Ouse, and Beef-brine,
 oil them well together, and scum them, then put in the
 powder of Salt Petre, and wash therewith as you see oc-
 sion, till he be cured.
21. *For the Glaunders*, Take twenty Cloves of Garlick,
 four Quarts of Ale, and one Pennyworth of Sallad-oil,
 beat and beat the Garlick, and mix them altogether, and
 give it him to drink; then take a Pan of Coals and strew
 them the Powder of Brimstone, laying on it a little
 wet Hay, and hold it under the Horse's Nose in a Tun-
 nel, that the Smoak may ascend to his Nostrils, and per-
 me him well with the same, and then ride him forth
 till he begins to sweat, and set him up warm, and an
 hour after give him Meat.
22. *For galled Thighs*, Wash them with the Water of
 roses, Plantane, Myrtle, and the Leaves of Mallows,
 then anoint the Place with Unguentum Popilion.
23. *For a Strain, or Stroke*, Take Flower of Linseed,
 Turpentine, and Life-honey, of each a like Quantity,
 beat them altogether with White-wine, till they be thick;
 make an Ointment, then spread it on a Cloth, and lay it
 on the Grief, and it will take away any Pain in the Si-
 des.
24. *For a hot Imposthume*, Stamp Liver-wort and Mal-
 lowes, mix 'em well with the Grounds of Ale, and Hog's
 Grease, then mix it hot, and lay it on the sore Place.
 Or for Imposthumes in the Ears or Head, take a Pen-
 nyworth of Pepper beaten to fine Powder, a Spoonful of
 fine's Grease, the Juice of a Handful of Rue, two
 Spoonfuls of strong Vinegar, mix all well together, re-
 move it once in two Days, till the Swelling go away.

25. *For a cold Imposthume,* Stamp Balm, and mix it with Hog's Grease, and lay it in the Manner of a Plaster.

26. *The Mare's Evil,* Take Oatmeal, Mallows, Wormwood, Horehound and Smallage, wring them together, and boil them till they are soft: then lay it to the Grief, and it will bring it to a Head, then launch it, and take red Lead, Bole-armoniack and Rosin, beat them well together, and lay it on the Place.

27. *For the Mange,* Take one Pennyworth of *May Butter*, a Half-pennyworth of Brimstone in Powder, and the Juice of Hemlock, and boil them all together; then with an old Wool-card scrape away the Hair, and lay on the Medicine cold, where the Mange is: then with a warm Bar of Iron, or Fire-shovel, pat it easily, and in three or four times doing it will cure him.

28. *To help an over-rid Horse who forsakes his Meat* Wash his Mouth with Vinegar and Salt, and he will feed after a while.

29. *To help a Horse poor in Flesh,* Give him two Pennyworth of Horse-spaur in one Pennyworth of Ale, and doing this two or three times, it will make him recover his Flesh.

30. *For a Horse that is Purfie,* Take the Powder of Gentian at the Apothecaries, give him some of that in Water or Ale, and it will help him.

31. *To stench Blood,* Take the Scrapings of the out-side of a Porridge-pot, that you see the Meat in, lay it to the bleeding Place Plaster-wise and it will stench the Blood forthwith.

32. *For the Scratches,* Take English Honey, Verdigrise, and the Powder of Brimstone, beat them well together, and wash the Place very clean, and then anoint it all over.

33. *For the Ring-bone, or Spavin,* It groweth with a hard Knot between the Knee, the Hoof and the Hair, when you perceive it, burn it with an hot Iron, and anoint the Hair about with Neats-foot Oil, and it will help it.

34. *For the Staggers,* Take two Pennyworth of Turmeric

rick, Anniseeds, Long-pepper beaten, and Sallad-oil, of each one Pennyworth, give him this to drink, Rowel in the Forehead, and put in a piece of Nutmeg; then take a spoonful of *Aqua Vite*, and a spoonful of Oil, put it into one of his Ears, and so likewise in the other Ear, and bind them up for the Space of twenty-four Hours together.

5. *For the Pole-Evil*, Take running Water and Chamelye, of each a Quart, put therein a Pint of Salt, and wash them till they come to a Quart; then boil in them a little Wad of Hay, and after you have strained it, apply very hot to the Sore.

6. *For a Prick*, Take Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, and Rosin, of each a Dram, and one Head of Garlick; mix all these together, and lay them so hot as can be endured, and if it chance to break out above the Hoof, rub the Place with the same Stuff, and it will draw out the help it.

7. *To help a Horse that cannot stale*, Take Beer, Anniseeds, and Sallad-Oil, of each one Pennyworth, and a little Elicampane, give it him to drink, then draw out the Yard, and wash it with Butter and a little White-Vinegar two or three days together, and it will give him ease, and cure him.

8. *For the Strangles, or Strangullion*, Take Crumbs of Brown-bread, Bay-berries, or of the Leaves in Powder, temper them with May Butter, and give 'em in little Balls three Days together, and it will cure him.

9. *To help any Swelling*, Take Hemlock, stamp it and mix it with Sheeps Dung and Vinegar, and make of it a plaster, and lay it to the swelled Place.

10. *To cure any Swelling in the Leg*, Mark the Ground where the said Leg or Foot doth stand, and with a stick or other Thing, dig up a Turff or piece of Earth where the Leg or Foot did stand, hang the same on a Thorn, if it be Summer, or dry Weather; if it be Winter, or wet Weather, hang it in your Chimney, till the Turff or Earth drieth, so shall the Swelling be cured.

11. *For a broken Bone, or Joynt out*, You must first bathe

bathe the grieved Place with warm Patch-grease, then put about it a binding Plaister of Pitch, Rozin, Masticke, and Sallad-oil well mixed together, and move it on the Fire; then fold that Limb about with Flax, and splint it with soft, broad, flat, strong Splints, but move them not for fifteen Days together, except the Rowlers slacken, and then you may straiten them again; yet it is a good Sign if it swell, and the Rowlers grow straiter, you may give it ease, it being bound so hard; and thus dressing it every fifteen Days, the Bone will knit, and if any gross Matter appear, bathe it twice or thrice a Day.

42. *For the Yellows*, Chop Salendine and Rue very small, mix it with fresh Butter and Sallad-oil, give it to him and let him bleed in the Forehead.

43. *To skin Sores*, Take molten Butter and strewe on it the Powder of Rosin a Day or two, then take a spoonfull of very thick Cream, and with the Soot of a Chimney make a Paste thereof, and spread it on the Sore.

44. *To cause a Stomach*, Stamp Garlick and Pepper together, give it to him, then rub his Teeth with it, tied in a Clout to a Stick, and thrust it into his Jaws, and let him chaw upon the Bridle a while after it.

45. *For a Splinter or Spavin*, Take Mercury, or white Arsenick ground to Powder, then make a little slit the length of a Barley-corn, to the Bone on the Top of the Splint, raising up the Skin with a Corner, and put in as much Mercury or Arsenick as will lie upon the slit, tye up the Horse's Head to the Rack, so that he may bite the sore Place the space of two or three Hours, in that time the Anguish will be over, and so let him fall to his Meat: It will rot and go away of itself, you may heal the Sore with the former Salve prescribed in the 43^d Cure.

46. *For a loose Hoof*, Take Bees-wax, Hogs grease and Turpentine, of each a like Quantity, melt the wax and Hog's Grease, dissolve the Turpentine into it, stir it well together, then put in an earthen Pot to cool, and with the same anoint the Corner of the Hoof,

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etting Wheat-bran unto it, boiled very hot, and stop it
the Horse's Feet, helpeth a Fretese or Founder.

47. *To repair a broken Hoof*, Take twelve Heads of
Garlick, seven Ounces of Rue, old Barrows Grease and
allom, of each two Ounces, mingle them with half a
handful of Ass's Dung, then boil them altogether, and
oint the Hoof therewith.

48. *For a Gall or Hurt with the Saddle that doth swell*,
et the an Onion in Water, and so lay it hot to his Back
can be suffered, bind it fast, and it will assuage the
swelling.

49. *For the Vives*, Take a Pennyworth of English Ho-
ey, a Handful of Violet-leaves, and stamp them toge-
ether, being mixed, then slit the Sinew under the Ear,
and lay on the Plaister two or three Days together, and
will cure without fail.

50. *To help all Cramps*, Take Peace-grease, or Patch-
grease and Wine-vinegar, of each a like Quantity, boil
and being molten very hot, with the same bathe twice
or thrice a Day, and exercise moderately before and af-
ter dressing; it will not only take away his Pain; but
to remove all Swellings, or Cramp, whatsoever.

51. *To cure the Worms or Bots*, Take Hartshorn and
win stamped or chopped together, mix it with good
strong Vinegar, and give it to drink: or with your Hand
wash his Fundament with Brine, or with the Water of
hermandine, will give him ease presently.

52. *To help a tired Horse*, Pour a Quart of good Wine
or Ale down his Throat, and it will very much refresh
him. If your Horse in Travel fall suddenly sick, where
to Town is nigh, alight, and with a Knife or Bodkin,
pick him in the Roof of the Mouth, and make him
bleed, suffering him to chew and eat his own Blood, is
Cure to himself.

53. *If a Horse in balting bow not his Hoof*, Mingle
temp with the White of an Egg, and stop the Hoof un-
der the Shoe; but if it be a Wound, put in the Powder
of Oyster-shells and Verdigrease, to dry it up, or the
White of an Egg with Soap and Vinegar.

2. *The experienced Cow-leech.*

1. *How to know, and help a Cow that is like to cast her Calf:* She will look hollow-eyed, and pine, Take the Grounds of Ale, and the Powder of Cinnamon, Licquorish and Ginger, and give it her to drink.

2. *For a Cow that has cast her Calf,* Take Grains and Long-pepper, of each two Pennyworth in Powder, and give it her to drink in Milk.

3. *For a Cow that have calved and cannot glean,* Take a Quart of good Ale, boil it and scum it well, then put in a handful of the Flower of Barley-malt, and give it her to drink in a warm Marsh.

4. *To help Calves from Worms,* When they are troubled therewith, they will run up and down, and not stand still in a Place, but quiver and shake, and hold their Heads towards their Sides: Take Southernwood, or Wormwood, and bruise it with dry Figs and Fitches, and make a Paste thereof, and put 'em into the Throat.

5. *For weaning of Calves,* Take five Branches of Tansey, five Branches of Rosemary, and Sprigs of Mint, stamp them, and give the Juice to drink, with four Spoonfuls of good Verjuice.

6. *To increase Milk,* Take Sugar-candy, Cinnamon, and strong Drink, and give it to drink now and then.

7. *To help the Beast that cannot Piss,* Take and bruise Cardus Benedictus, then strain it with White-wine, and so give it to drink.

8. *For the Cholick,* Take the Powder of one Pennyworth of Ginger, and so much of the Powder of Licquorish; give it in a Quart of Mead, and it will help her.

9. *For loss of Cud,* Take half a Pint of Urine, Bay-salt, and Wall-earth, of each a handful, mix 'em well together, and wash the Roof of the Mouth; but pull out the Tongue, and force some down.

10. *If a Cow be bruised she will piss Blood,* Take Periwinkle, Comfrey, Hearts Tongue, and Bloodwort, chop and stamp them in a Mortar, wring out the Juice, and give a little thereof at a Time in Rennet to drink.

11. *For a Goar,* Take Ashes finely sifted, and mix them

them with the Grounds of Ale or Beer, and make it thick, like Batter, and so lay it thereon; use this, and it will heal it.

12. *If a Cow have the Fret, her Milk will go away, and she will lye with her Legs along,* Take a little Danderdelion, and Grounsel, and boil them well in good strong Ale, then strain out the Liquor, and give it her.

13. *For a Beast that cannot Dung,* Take Hay, see the it well, stamp it, and strain the Liquor, and put into it fresh Grease and Soap, and give it.

14. *If a Beast be sick of the Gall, and ready to burst,* Take a Pint of stale Ale, one Pennyworth of Ox-gall, and a handful of Salt, mix them together, and give it to drink, and it will cure forthwith.

15. *If a Cow's Gall do run, she will scour and hang down her Ears.* Take Sallendine, Turmerick and Renner, boil 'em well, and strain 'em, then give it Lukewarm.

16. *If a Beast be grieved in the Lungs, it will be hoarse, short winded, and hang out the Tongue,* Take a Pint of stale Ale, a Half-pennyworth of Bole-armoniack beaten, of Hemp-seed and Lungwort, of each a Handful; beat 'em well together.

17. *If a Beast be sick of the Murrain, it will rattle in the Throat,* Take a Pint of stale Ale, Long-Pepper, and Grains, of each one Half-pennyworth, of Fenugreek, a Farthingworth, beat them well, and mix them together, and give it warm to drink. Or you may let them blood in the Nostrils, and give him Sugar-candy, Cinnamon, and Turmerick, beaten and put in Milk.

18. *For the Staggers,* Take Cloves and Fennel-seeds, beat them to Powder, and with Milk give it the Beast to drink, and then let him Blood.

19. *If Beasts be Maw sick, their Eyes will settle in their Heads, and groan much, and pine away,* Take a Pint of Milk, a spoonful of Tar, a Half-pennyworth of Honey, mix 'em together, and give it the Beast to drink warm.

20. *The More Evil, is known by the staling of Blood,* Take More-water, and More-grass, otherwise called *Rosa Solis*, chop their Herbs small, and give the Beast a Dishful of it three or four times a Day.

21. *The Tungen, and what it is, is a Disease known by the Swelling of the Tongue, or by a Bleb thereon, it maketh them rough furred in the Throat, and to swell.* To cure it, Take a Handful of dry Mole's Earth, prick the Bleb with the Point of a sharp Knife, then rub the Root of the Tongue about the Bleb very well with the Earth, and cast some Urine into the Beast's Mouth.

22. *A Purge for Cattle,* Let the Beast Blood in the Neck Vein, then take a Quart of Ale, boil it and scum it well, then take it off, and put it into a Spoonful of the Juice of Garlick, and as much Tar, then take Sagarcandy, Fenugreek, and Brimstone, all beaten to Powder, the Quantity of three Spoonfuls; brew all together with the Ale, till it be cool, putting in a Quarter of a Pint of Sallad-oil, and so give it the Beast to drink fasting, and after it, chase it to and fro a pretty while.

23. *For the Asprung,* Take running Water, Leaven and Salt, rub her Mouth and Nostrils therewith, and break the Bleb under the Tongue.

24. *For the dry Rot,* Take Lung-wort, Sallendine and Bay-salt, of each a Handful, and four Heads of Garlick, stamp all these together, then take a Quarter of a Pound of Laven, a little dishful of Soot, work it with the other Things, then take a Quart or less of good Ale, in two Spoonfuls of Mather, one Penniworth of Long-pepper beaten, and give it the Beast to drink, and then chase her up and down an Hour, but keep her from Water five or six Hours after it.

25. *For the Itch,* With old Urine, and Ashwood-ashes make a strong Lye, then to a Pint of this Lye put Tar, black Soap, Coperas, Pepper, Brimstone, Boar's-grease, Stasie-face, Plantane, of each a like Quantity, as much as will make the Lye a thick Salve, and with the same anoint all the sore Places, and it will both kill and heal.

26. *For a Beast that hath eaten venomous Herbs,* Take a good Handful of Wormwood, chop it very small, put it into a good Quantity of Ale or Beer, and give it the Beast to drink three or four Days together, in the Morning.

27. *For the Garget in the Maw,* Take a good Quantity of whole Mustard-seed, and mix it with Wine or strong Ale, and give it the Beast.

28. *For the Canker in the Mouth,* Take Woodbine-Leaves, Sage, Salt, and Plantane, of each a Handful, boil them well in a Quart of running Water, with half a Pint of Honey, and a Pint of good strong Vinegar, mixed together, and wash the Beast's Mouth once a Day.

29. *For Infirmities in the Eye,* Take an Egg, and put out half the White, then fill it again with Salt, and roast it on the Embers so long, that you may beat it to Powder, then mix that Powder in a Spoonful of Water of Eye-bright, and as much of the Juice of Housleek, washing the Beast's Eye twice or thrice a Day, if it do not help, let them bleed in the Temple Vein.

30. *For Inflammation in the Eyes,* Take Southernwood, and bruise it with Vinegar, and lay it to the Eye; for a sore Eye, spint Beer therein, or chew the Leaves of Ground-Ivy, and drop into the Eye, with the Juice thereof with the Powder of Ginger.

31. *For a Cow that hath the Wither,* Take the Mores of the Flower-de-luce, wash them clean, stamp them well, and mix it with a Pennyworth of Long-pepper in Powder, make thereof three Balls of the bigness of an Egg, and give the Beast one in Drink each, for three or four Days together.

32. *To make a Cow take Bull,* Give her of the Herb called Cow-make, which groweth like a white Gilliflower among Corn, two Hours before she shall take Bull, if she should refuse the Bull.

33. *Against the Biting of a mad Dog,* Take Garlick and put it in a Linnen-cloth, then chafe and rub the bitten Place therewith. Or take the Root of the great Bur bruised with Salt, laid to the Place, it will help Man or Beast.

34. *To fasten Teeth,* First you shall prick his Gums beneath on both sides, within and without, and the Gums above with the Point of a Knife, then take a Whetstone or rough Pebble, and rub the Gums therewith, and make them bleed; so done, chafe them well with Suet, and they

they will fasten again; or rub them with Sage and Salt.

35. *How to geld, or cut a Calf,* You shall cause one to hold down his Forepart or Legs, then bind his Hinderfeet with some Cord half a Yard asunder, let his Feet be bound, and let the said holder set both his Knees on the Cord, nigh to his Legs, and so cut him gently, and anoint his Flanks with some fresh Grease, then rub his Reins with cold Water mixed with Salt, and he shall do well.

36. *Against Hide bound,* Take and stamp the Leaves of the Flower de-luce, then strain it with good Ale, and so give it them warm.

37. *Against pissing of Blood, or Bloody flux,* If this Disease be newly begun, you shall take a Frog, and cut off his left Leg, and so put him alive in the Beast's Mouth; but then you must have ready a Handful of Salt mixed with a Pint of good strong Ale; and so soon as you can, after the Frog, give the Beast to drink, and make him swallow all down together. But if your Beast have continued long, then shall you take of sharp Tanners Ouse, with Powder made of old Martlemas-beef, mixed and well stirred together, and then give it to the Beast.

The experienced Shepherd.

1. *For the Sheep that hath the Staggers,* Give them one Pennyworth of Treacle, one Race of Turmerick, and one Pennyworth of English Saffron, all mixed together.

2. *For Sheep that maketh red Water,* Take a little piece of Roach-allom, and a little piece of Butter, mix it together, and give them as you see occasion.

3. *For the Scab and Itch,* Take Tar and fresh Grease, of each a like quantity, mix them well with the Juice of Chervil and a little Brimstone; make a Salve and anoint the sore Place therewith.

4. *Lo seness of Teeth, and Grief of the Mouth,* Take Sage, Salt, and Earth, of each a like quantity beaten together, and rub the Mouth and Gums of the Sheep until you make them bleed.

5. *For the general Rot, or Water in the Belly,* Take Sage, Tansey, Holy thistle, Horse-mint, Wormwood-flowers,

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flowers, Rosemary, Rue, Plantane, Dill, and Lungwort, of each a like Quantity, beaten in a Mortar, then strain out the Juice, and to five Spoonfuls of it, put into a Pint of honied Water boiled, with two Spoonfuls of the Powder of Bay-berries, Long-pepper, Liquorish, and Anniseeds, of each alike; then taken from the Fire, put in two Spoonfuls of good Salt, and as much sweet Butter as a Wall-nut, stir altogether, and give it the Sheep luke-warm in a Horn to drink, Morning and Evening, rubbing the Mouth very well with Salt, is a certain and approved Cure.

4. The Compleat Swineherd.

1. *For the Murrain, or Garret*, Take Gun-powder, Bay-salt, Bole-armoniack and Garlick, beat them together, and with a Knife make a Hole between their Claws, put in the Quantity of a Hazel-Nut, and let them Blood under the Tongue, or in the Shoulder-vein.

2. *For Scurf and Manginess*, Let them Blood in the Tail, then take Black-soap, Brimstone, Vinegar, Swine's Grease and Honey mixed together, of each a like Quantity, and anoint the Swine all over with it, having first rubb'd off all the Scurf and Filth with a Wool-card.

3. *For a Sow that eateth her Pigs*, Watch the Pigging, and take the least or worse Pig, and anoint it all over with the Juice of the Herbs called *Stone-crop*, and give it her to eat, and she will never do the like again.

4. *For the Measles, or Pox*, Let them Blood under the Ears, or in the Tail, then bind the Sore with the Bark of Green Osiers, then take an Ounce of Treacle, the Juice of Wormwood, Liver wort, and Gall-wort, half a Pint; of red Oaker and Hen's Dung, of each a Handful, and of Barley-meal three Handfuls, mixed with a Pottle of Urine and Honey all together, put it into two Gallons of sweet warm Wash, and give it to the Swine to drink, and anoint all the soar Places with Boar's Grease and Brimstone mixed together.

The End of the Fourth Part.

T H E

Dealer's Directory, &c.

- I. *The true Form of Bonds, Bills, Counter-Bonds, Indentures, Letters of Attorney, and License, Deed of Gift, Will, &c.*

An Obligation from One to One.

K Now all Men by these Presents, that I *T. R.* of *G.* in the County of *K.* Yeoman, do owe, and am indebted unto *J. A.* of *G.* in the County abovesaid, Gentleman, the Sum of one and twenty Pounds, of good and lawful Money of *England*, to be paid to the abovesaid *J. A.* his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, in and upon the first of *May* next ensuing the Date hereof, at or now in the Dwelling-house of the abovesaid *J. A.* for the which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, in the Sum of two and forty Pounds, of like Moneys of *England*, firmly by these Presents: In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the 1st Day of *July*, 1725.

*Sealed and delivered in
the presence of*

John Ash ●

An Obligation with a Condition, from Two to One.

K Now all Men by these Presents, That we *W. S.* of *M.* in the County of *K.* Carpenter, and *H. M.* of *F.* in the County of *S.* Bricklayer, are holden and firmly bound unto *V. G.* of *B.* in the County of *S.* Gentleman, in the Sum of two Hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, to be paid to the abovesaid *V. G.* his Heirs,

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Executors, Administrators, or Assigns; for the which Payment well and truly to be made, we bind us, and either of us, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators of us, and either of us in the Whole, and for the Whole, firmly by these presents.

THe Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bound *W. S.* and *H. M.* they or either of them, of their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall pay, or cause to be paid, the full and entire Sum of one hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of England, in and upon the first Day of October, next ensuing the Date hereof, at, or in the now dwelling-house of the said *V. G.* of *B.* that then this present Obligation shall be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

*Sealed and delivered in
the Presence of*

William Sims,
H. Man,

*The Condition of a Counter-bond one to another; before
which recite the abovesaid, &c.*

THe Condition, &c. That whereas the abovenamed *H. M.* at the special Instance and Request of the abovebound *W. S.* for the proper Debt of the said *W. S.* and as his Surety, by Obligation bearing date with these Presents, standeth jointly and severally bound, together with the said *W. S.* unto *V. G.* of *B.* in the Sum of, &c. with Condition thereupon endorsed for the Payment of one hundred Pounds of, &c. to the said *V. G.* or to his certain Attorney, his Executors or Assigns, at, &c. upon, &c. as in and by the said Obligation and Condition more at large appeareth: If therefore the said *W. S.* his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or any of them do pay, or cause to be paid unto the said *V. G.* or his Assigns, the said Sum of, &c. at the Day and Place aforesaid, and also from henceforth, save and keep harmless the abovenamed *H. M.* his Heirs, &c. of and from the aforesaid Obligation, and of and from all manner of Costs, Charges, Suits and Damages whatsoever of, for, and concerning the said Obligation; that then, &c.

A general Release.

BE it known, &c. That I *W. B.* of &c. have remitted, released, and for me and my Heirs, &c. do by these Presents remise, &c. unto *J. R.* of &c. all, and all manner of Actions, Suits, Quarrels, Debts, Trespases, Accounts, Covenants and Demands whatsoever, which I the said *W. B.* now have against the said *J. R.* or my Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at any time might, ought or could have against the said *J. R.* his, &c. [*as Executor of J. R. his Father, deceased, or otherwise howsoever,*] from the beginning of the World, until the Day of the Date hereof. In Witness, &c.

An Obligation of a Reward with an Umpire.

THe Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounded *T. C.* his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for his and their parts and behalfs do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, abide, perform and keep the Award, Order, Arbitrament, final end and Determination of *B. B.* of the Parish of, &c. in the County of *M.* Esq; and *B. B.* in the County of *M.* aforesaid, Gent. Arbitrators, indifferently named, elected and chosen, as well on the part and behalf of the above-bounded *T. C.* as of the above-named *H. S.* to Arbitrate, Award, Order, Judge and Determine of and concerning all and all manner of Action and Actions, Cause and Causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Specialities, Judgments, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespases, Damages and Demands whatsoever, at any time or times heretofore had, made, moved, brought, commenced, sued, prosecuted, done, suffered, committed or depending by or between the said Parties, or either of them, so as the said Award be made, concluded, and agreed upon, and signed and sealed by the Arbitrators aforesaid, on or before the third Day of, &c. next ensuing the Date of these Presents. But if the said Arbitrators do not make such their Award of, and concerning the Premises by the time aforesaid, That then the said *T. C.* his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for his and their parts and behalfs,

The Book of Knowledge. III

halfs do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, abide, perform, fulfil and keep the Award, Order, Arbitrament, Umpirage, final End and Determination of G. L. of C. in the County of M. aforesaid, Esq; elected and chosen Umpire by and between the said Parties, of and concerning the Premises; so as the said Umpire do make his Award or Umpirage of and concerning the Premises in Writing under his Hand and Seal, and to be by him published on or before the fourth day of, &c. ensuing next: Then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and Virtue, &c.

*Sealed and delivered in
the Presence of*

The Form of a Letter of Attorney.

K Now all Men by these Presents, That I *James Roe*, of *Bucks* in the County of *Bucks*, Yeoman, have for sundry good Causes and weighty Considerations nominated, constituted, ordained, and appointed, and by these Presents do nominate, constitute, ordain and appoint my trusty and well beloved Friend *William Gore* of *London*, Gentleman, my true and lawful Attorney, to ask, demand, recover, and receive for me, and in my Name, and to my Use and Behoof, giving, and by these Presents, granting to my said Attorney, my sole and full Power and Authority, to sue, arrest, implead, imprison, and condemn any Persons owing or being indebted to me in any Sum or Sums of Money, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, and again out of Prison to deliver at his Discretion; and upon the Receipt of any Sum of Sums of Money, due unto me, the said *James Roe*, to give a legal Acquittance, or Acquittances, Discharge or Discharges for me, and in my Name, to make, sign, seal and deliver; as also one or more Attorney or Attornies under him to substitute or appoint, and again at his Pleasure to revoke, and further to do, execute, perform and finish for me, and in my Name, all or singular Thing or Things, which shall or may be necessary, touching and concerning the Premises, as fully thoroughly and entirely, as I the said *James Roe* in my one Person

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son might, or could do in or about the same. Ratifying, allowing, and confirming whatsoever my said Attorney shall do, or cause to be done in the Premises, by these Presents. In Witness whereof, I the said *James Roe*, have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the 29th Day of *October*, in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord, 1725.

James Roe.

A Letter of License.

TO all to whom, &c. We *M. A.* and *A. B.* Creditors, of, &c. Citizen and Mercer of *London*, send Greeting, Whereas the said *N. C.* the Day of the Date hereof is indebted, and doth owe unto us the said Creditors, divers Sums of Money, which by reason of some Losses unto him happened, and divers bad Debts owing unto him, as he informeth us, he is not able presently to satisfy and pay, as he willingly would, but requireth our Favour and respite a Time for the Payment thereof. Therefore know ye, That we the said Creditors above-named, and every one of us, moved with Compassion, and the desire which the said *N.* hath to and for the Contention of our said Debts, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant unto the said *N. C.* our sure and whole License, Liberty, and safe Conduct, as much as in us is, so also he the said *N.* may safely come, go, and resort unto us, and every of us his said Creditors, to compound and take Order, with us, and every of us, for our and every of our said several Debts, without any Let, Trouble, Suit, Arrest, Attachment, or other Impediment to be offered or done to him the said *N.* his Wares, Goods or Merchandizes, or any of them, for and during the time and space of one whole Year, next ensuing the Date of these Presents: And if it happen the said *N. C.* in his Person, Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, or any of them, within the said term of one Year next coming after the Date aforesaid, by us or any of us the said Creditors, or by any Person or Persons by or through the Commandment, Will, Procuring,

fying, Partnerſhip, Conſent or Knowledge of us, or a-
 rney ny of us againſt the Tenor, Form and Effect of this our
 theſe preſent Writing of ſafe Conduſt, in any Ways to be Ar-
 have reſted, Sued, Impleaded, Vexed, Hindred, or Attach-
 ed, and thereof be not forthwith delivered or defend-
 ed, and then the ſaid N. E. his Heirs, Executors, and
 Administrators, ſhall be by Virtue of theſe Preſents for
 evermore clearly acquitted and diſcharged againſt him or
 them of us, by whom he the ſaid N. ſhall contrary to the
 Form, Effect, and true Meaning of this our preſent
 Writing and ſafe Conduſt, be attempted, vexed, ſued,
 attached, arreſted or hindered, and thereof not forth-
 with releaſed or defended, as aforeſaid, of all manner of
 Date Actions, Suits, Debts and Demands whatſoever they be,
 Cre- from the Beginning of the World, until the Day of
 ſome ſuch Arreſts, Suits, Attachment or Hindrance. In Wit-
 nefs, &c.

A Bill of Sale.

K Now all Men by theſe Preſents, That I W. A. of,
 &c. for and in conſideration of the Sum of, &c.
 of lawful Money of England, to me in Hand paid by J. S.
 of, &c. Goldſmith, at and before the enſealing and de-
 livery of theſe Preſents, wherewith I confeſs my ſelf
 to be fully ſatiſfied, contented, and paid, have bar-
 gained and ſold, and by theſe Preſents do fully, clearly
 and abſolutely bargain and ſell unto the ſaid J. S. in plain
 and open Market, within the City of London, one Chain
 of Gold with round Links unfothered, weighing twenty
 Ounces of Gold Weight, and one Gold Ring enamelled,
 ſet with ſmall Table-diamonds: To have and to hold
 the ſaid Chain of Gold and Ring, to the ſaid J. S. his
 Executors, Administrators and Aſſigns, to his and their
 own proper Uſes and Behoofs for ever. And I the ſaid
 W. H. my Executors and Administrators, and every of
 us, the ſaid Chain and Ring unto the ſaid J. S. his Ex-
 ecutors and Administrators, againſt all People, ſhall and
 will warrant, acquit, and for ever defend by theſe Pre-
 ſents: Provided always, That if I the ſaid W. N. my
 Heirs, Executors, Administrators, &c. or any of us
 do

do well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said *T. S.* his Executors, or Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of, &c. at or in the, &c. without Fraud or Cozin; that then this present Bill, and the Bargain, and Sale of the said Chain and Ring, shall be utterly void and of none Effect, or else to stand and abide in Force and Virtue.

A Deed of Gift.

TO all People to whom this present Writing shall come, I *A. D.* of, &c. send Greeting, &c. Know ye, That I the said *A. D.* for and in Consideration of the Sum of, &c. which I the said *A. D.* do owe and am indebted unto *T. S.* of, &c. have given, granted, and sold and by these Presents do fully, early, and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said *T. S.* all and singular such my Goods, and Chattles, and Implements of Household, and Commodities whatsoever, as are contained and specified in a certain Schedule hereunto annexed. *To have and to hold* all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Implements of Household, and Commodities whatsoever, as aforesaid, to the aforesaid *T. S.* his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, to his and their own proper Uses and Behoofs for ever; thereof, and therewith to do, use, and dispose at his and their Will and Pleasure, as of his and their own proper Goods and Chattels, without any manner of Challenge, Claim, or Demand of me the said *A. D.* or of any other Person or Persons for me, in my Name, by my Cause, Means, Consent or Procurement. And further, know ye, That I the said *A. D.* have put the said *T. S.* in full Possession of all and singular the aforesaid Premises, by the delivery unto him (at the sealing hereof) of one Goblet of Silver, in the Name of all the said Goods. In Witness whereof, &c.

A Copy of a Will.

IN the Name of God, *Amen.* The tenth Day of, &c. I *A. D.* of, &c. being sick in Body, but of good and perfect Memory, thanks be to Almighty God, and calling

to remembrance the uncertain Estate of this transitory Life, and that all Flesh must yield to Death, when it shall please God to call, do make, constitute, ordain, and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following; revoking and annulling by these Presents, all and every Testament and Testaments, Will and Wills heretofore by me made and declared either by Word or Writing; and this is to be taken only for my last Will and Testament, and none other. And first, being penitent and sorry from the bottom of my Heart for my Sins past, most humbly desiring Forgiveness for the same. I give and commit my Soul unto Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer, in whom, and by the Merits of Jesus Christ, I trust and believe assuredly to be saved, and to have full Remission and Forgiveness of all my Sins, and that my Soul with my Body, at the general Day of the Resurrection, shall arise again with Joy; and through the Merits of Christ's Death and Passion, possess and inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, prepared for his elect and chosen; and my Body to be buried in such a Place where it shall please my Executors hereafter named to appoint. And now for the settling of my Temporal Estate, and such Goods, Chattles, and Debts as it hath pleased God, far above my Deserts, to bestow upon me: I do order, give, and dispose the same in manner and form following: (that is to say) *First*, I Will that all those Debts and Dues as I owe in Right or Conscience to any manner of Person or Persons whatsoever, shall be well and truly contented and paid, or ordained to be paid within convenient time after my decease, by my Executors hereafter named. *Item*, I give and bequeath, &c. In Witness, &c.

The Form of an Indenture for an Apprentice, and may indifferently serve for either Sex.

THIS Indenture Witnesseth, That *T. G.* the Son of *W. G.* late of the City of *York*, hath put himself, and by these Presents doth voluntarily and of his own free Will and Accord, put himself Apprentice to *James Waltar* of *London*, Mercer, to learn his Trade or Mystery

stery, and after the manner of an Apprentice to serve him from the Day of the Date hereof, for and during the term of seven Years next ensuing; during all which term, the said Apprentice, his said Master faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where gladly obey; he shall do no damage to his said Master, nor see it to be done by others, without letting or giving Notice thereof to his said Master. He shall not waste his said Master's Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any: he shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Matrimony during the said Term. At Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Game he shall not play, whereby his said Master may be damaged with his own Goods, nor the Goods of others. He shall not absent himself Day or Night from his Master's Service without his Leave; nor haunt Ale-houses, Taverns, or Play-Houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful Apprentice ought to do, during the said term. And the said Master shall use the utmost of his endeavour to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed, the said Apprentice in the Trade or Mystery he now followeth, and procure and provide for him sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging and Washing fitting for an Apprentice, during the said Term. And for the due performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements, either of the said Parties bind themselves unto the other by these Presents. In witness whereof, they have interchangeably put their Hands and Seals this fourteenth Day of December in the 11th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George, King of England, &c. Anno Dom. 1725.

The Form of a Bill with a Penalty.

BE it known unto all Men by these Presents; That *Walter Erby*, of the Parish of *St. Martin's* in the Fields, in the County of *Middlesex*, Gentleman, do owe and stand indebted unto *Roger Eaton* of the same Parish, Grocer, the Sum of forty Pounds of lawful Money of England to be paid unto the said *Roger Eaton*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, on the

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25th of *December* next ensuing the Date hereof; which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind my self, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, in the penal Sum of eighty Pounds of the like lawful Money, firmly by these Presents: In Witness whereof, I have set my Hand the 4th Day of *October*, in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, *George*, King of *England*, &c. Anno Dom. 1725.

*Signed and delivered in
the Presence of*

William Erby.

A single Bill for Money without a Penalty.

K Now all Men by these Presents, That I *A. Jones* of *Hertford*, in the County of *Hertford*, Husbandman, do owe and stand indebted unto *William Goodman*, the Sum of Ten Pounds Six Shillings, and Eight Pence of good and lawful Money of *England*, to be paid unto him the said *William Goodman*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at or upon the 1st of *January* next ensuing the Date hereof: In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand the 20th Day of *September*, Anno Dom. 1725.

*Signed and delivered in
the Presence of*

A. Jones.

A Receipt for Rent.

R Eceived *May* 13. 1725. Ten Pounds in Full for a Quarter's Rent due at *Lady-day* last past from *William Almond*; all Taxes being allowed to this Day. I say received per me, *Titus Cruel.*

A Receipt in Full.

R Eceived *May* 13. 1725. of Mr. *Jacob Tyler*, the Sum of Seventy Two Pounds Seven Shillings and Six-pence, which is in full of all Accompts whatsoever to this Day. I say received per me,

John Still.

The Form of an In-land Bill of Exchange.

Laus Deo. In London this 30th of Novem. 1725. for Fifty Pound Sterling.

AT six Days sight, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. *James Turner*, or his Assigns, Fifty Pounds Sterling, for the Value here received of Mr. *Richard Wadsworth*, and put it to Account, as by Advice.

To Mr. T. Arnold, Mer.

Your Friend,

cerd de Pma in York.

Sam. Duke.

If it be an Out-land Bill, it differs only in Place, and very seldom in the Form; however, you must expect to have a Letter, signifying, that such a Bill is drawn upon you, expressing the Contents, and upon what Account, which is commonly called a Letter of Advice, and is to prevent any Person's forging a Bill upon you; and the Letter is frequently sent before, though sometimes with the Bill inclosed in it, when there is no scruple in the Fidelity of the Taker, or Party to whom the Bill is directed. And if a second Bill come, then you must have it subscribed, (*viz.*) *My first Bill not being paid, pay this my second Bill, &c.* and so the third; And if he that underwrites the Bill makes himself Debtor, then must it be expressed, (*viz.*) *And put it to my Account*; but if he ought to pay it, then he must write, *Put it to your Account.*

II. *The true Method every honest Dealer should take (according to Law) to get in what is owing to him, either by shuffling Tradesmen in the City, or dishonest Correspondents in the Country.*

I. **T**Here is the Court of Conscience; and this only for Debts that are under forty Shillings, and take Cognizance only of such as are owing by Freemen of the City of London, inhabiting within the said City, or the Liberties thereof. Here you cause the Debtor to be warned in, and must refer the Matter to Commissioners appointed by the Lord-Mayor, &c. and you must abide by

by the Determination of the said Commissioners. Generally Poverty is pleaded, and the Debtor is ordered to pay so much by the Week, 6 *d.* or 12 *d.* or what the Court thinks fit, or else Execution is taken out against him. You are believed for what you demand upon your Oath.

2. The second Way of proceeding, that is Civil, is to make an *Attachment* upon your Debtor's Estate, Monies or Goods that you understand is due to him from A. B. C. G. &c. in the Mayor's or either of the Sheriffs Court; and this does not hurt the Person of him that owes the Money, but only secures the Debt, and is no great disgrace to the Debtor, nor any great Charge, but is done with much privacy.

3. The third Way, if you have any difference with a Man, and have a mind not openly to disparage him, you acquaint him you intend to enter an Action against him in such a Counter, and he will do well to put in Bail by such a day; this is a great Piece of Civility, if you must go to Law, and save Money on both sides that is given to Sergeants, &c.

4. The fourth Way is, when you fear your Man indeed, and really think to secure him, then you give order to an Officer to take him into Custody; you must first enter your Action at one of the Counters, and pay your Sergeant; and when the Sergeant hath him, you give the Sheriff for your Security, if the Party makes an escape, or the Bail be not good.

5. The fifth is, by way of Writ from the *King's Bench*, or the *Common Pleas*; and here the Party is held to special Bail before a Judge, and must give in Bail here below, and above too; and this is troublesome for the Debtor, and also chargeable.

6. A sixth Way is by Outlawry, and this is very rigorous; and a Man now-a-days, by the Baseness of an Attorney, is sued to an Outlawry, and knows nothing of it, but is quiet, and means no body harm; and here he is fined, and run up to great Charges before he knows wherefore he is troubled.

7. The seventh is, *A Commission of Bankrupt*, and this is

is many ways convenient, but exceeding chargeable. The Meaning of it is a Commission from under the Great Seal of *England*, directed to such and such Commissioners, naming Five or more, willing them to enquire into all the Particulars of the Man's Condition that hath failed. They have Power to administer an Oath, to send to Prison, to release out of Prison; they can break open Houses, seize Goods, sell them; extend Lands; and in short, do any thing for the Advantage of the Creditors. But a Statute cannot be taken out against a Man, unless one or more Creditors do joyn together, or the Sum amount to more than 100 *l.* and they must give Security to prove the Man a Bankrupt. This is a rigorous manner of Prosecution, and generally leaves the Estate far worse than they found it. for it is very chargeable and tedious.

These are the several Ways that are used to get Money in, and to prosecute Men: What more there are I know not; that must be enquired into, of them that are learned in the Law.

But now if I am employed by a Friend to prosecute another here, how must I act it?

Ans. In the same Nature as is before cited; but you must have Power from the Man that employs you.

What mean you by Power; Is not his Letter enough and his Order to do it?

Ans. No; that is not sufficient; you must have a Procuration so called in all Foreign Parts; and by us in *England*, A Letter of Attorney, that impowers you to sue his Debtor, cast him into Prison, and release him.

Methods for Compounding Debts, and what ought to be observed therein, &c.

IF a Person absent himself from his Business under Failure in the World, and will not appear to negotiate with his Creditor for Time of Abatement, but do it by Proxy, appointing a Place for the general Meeting of the said Creditors to hear Propositions made to them which are usually these, *viz.* To pay so much in the Pound, which is called Compounding: To pay in Good

able as they first cost, or give Security upon Time. In this Great Case the Creditors ought to consider whether their Debtor is really necessitated to betake him to this Shift, or whether he does it out of Policy, to shift himself of a bad Bargain, or to keep other Mens Monies in his Hands, &c. and accordingly to take their Measures; for if the former, they ought to take the first Offer, for seldom comes a better; a Man continually losing himself by being restrained from his Business, and consequently his Affairs must run to ruin: But if it be out of a knavish Design to defraud his Creditors and enrich himself, a Practice so frequently used, there is a Way to ferret him out of his secret Abode, which is by taking out a Statute of Bankruptcy against him, as before directed, &c.

As for the usual Rites of Composition, they are from Five to Fifteen Shillings in the Pound, ready Money, or such Security as the Creditors shall accept; and in this Case it must be acknowledged as Satisfaction, and a Release given in general Discharge upon Payment, as if the Whole had been paid, and full Satisfaction made.

II. *An Account of Weights, Measures, and Numbers, &c.*

Three Barley-Corns make an Inch, two and a half a Nail: A Hand is four Inches, or Fingers breadth three Hands in a Span; four Hands or twelve Inches a Foot, two Foot makes a Pace, five Foot a Geometrical Pace, three Foot or sixteen Nails is a Yard; one Yard and a Quarter, that is twenty Nails, makes an *English Ell*. A *Dutch Ell* or Stick is three Quarters of a Yard: which they commonly measure Pastry. Six Foot makes a fathom. Ten Foot is a Gad, or Geometrical Perch, sometimes nine Foot. Sixteen Foot and a half is a Pole or Perch by the Statute. Eighteen Foot a Wood-land perch, used in Fens and Moors. One and twenty Foot a correct Perch, used in *Ireland*, or *Lancashire*. Eighteen Foot three Quarters a *Scotch Pole* or Perch. Four Statute Perches, or one hundred Links make a Chain. One hundred twenty five Geometrical Paces make a Stade. Eight Stades, or a thousand Geometrical Paces makes

an *Italian* Mile, used by *English* Men at Sea. An *English* Mile is one thousand seven hundred and sixty Yards. Eight Furlongs make an *English* Mile, as eight Stades an *Italian*. Three *Italian* Miles are an *English* League. Four thousand Geometrical Paces make a small *German* Mile five thousand a great. Forty square Perches is a Rood four Rood an Acre; that is to say, one Hundred and sixty Perches in Length, one in Breadth; or eighty Perches in Length and two in Breadth, or four in Breadth, and forty in Length make an Acre. Ten Chains in Length, and one in Breadth, make an Acre: Thirty Acres is a Yard-land and one Hide of Land is a hundred Acres. Ten Foot every way is a Square, that is, a hundred square Feet.

How to Measure Wood. A Coard of Wood is four Foot over, four Foot deep, eight Foot long, being a hundred and twenty eight cubick Feet. A Stack of Wood is three Foot over, three Foot deep, and twelve long, which makes an hundred and eight cubick Feet. Block-wood being great Logs, are sold by the Coard, small by the Stack. A cubick Foot contains one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight cubick Inches, a cubick Yard twenty seven cubick Feet, or forty six thousand six hundred and fifty six cubick Inches. Fifty Foot of Timber makes a Load, forty Foot makes a Tun, twenty Foot a Butt or Pipe, ten Foot an Hogshead, eighteen Foot square, and one Foot deep, or three hundred twenty four cubit Feet is called a Floor. A Brick by the Statute should be nine Inches long, four and a quarter broad, and two and a half thick; five hundred make a Load and one thousand of plain Tiles likewise.

How much Plenks makes a Load; Three hundred Foot of two Inch Plank, two hundred Foot of three Inch Plank, one hundred and Fifty Foot of four Inch Plank, four hundred Foot of four and a half Plank, and two hundred of Inch make a Load.

Of the Tale of Goods. Canvas Cloath, 120 Ells is accounted an hundred. Fustian, 14 Ells is a Chief; but of fine Linnen, Silk, and Syndon, 10 Ells make a Chief. Fish, as Ling, Haberdene, and Codfish, &c. 124 is an hundred; 1230 makes a thousand. Eels, 25 to a Strike

10 Strike

Eng
 Yards
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 Four
 Mile
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 sixty
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 forty
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 Strike

10 Strikes to the Bind. Herrings and Stock-fish, 120 to
 a hundred; 1209 makes a thousand in a Barrel; 12 Bar-
 rels makes a Last. Laths, there must be but five Score
 to the Hundred, or five Foot long; but four Foot long
 are six Score, or 120 to the Bundle; their Breadth one
 Inch and a half, half an Inch thick. There are 120
 Deals and Nails to the Hundred, one thousand six Inches
 Tree Nails, (being made for Ship Pins) three thousand
 nine Inches, two thousand Foot, fifteen hundred eigh-
 teen Inches, or one thousand two Foot Tree Nails or Ship-
 pins go to the Thousand, and there's a Load of Timber
 in them, Lime is sold by the Bag in London, which
 should be a Bushel; twenty five make a hundred; in
 the Country it is sold by the Load; which is about forty
 Bushels. Hoops are sold by the Bundle, as seventy Pipe
 Hoops, ninety a Hoghead, 120 Barrel or Kilderkin, 180
 Pink or Firkin Hoops make a Hundred. Skins, as Goat,
 are numbered by the Knip, as fifty Skins to the Knipp;
 other Skins five Score to the Hundred. Furrs, as Sables,
 Filches, Minks, Martins, Greys, and Gennets, forty Skins
 make a Timber. Glass, a Seam is twenty four Stone, or
 120 l. New-Castle Glass Five Foot make a Table, forty
 five Tables make a Case; Normandy Glass, twenty-five
 Tables is a Case, which is cut into long Squares, the other
 Diamond-Fashion. Glass Bottles twenty one to the Do-
 zen; twelve such Dozen, or 252 make a Gross, which
 is a Day's Work. Paper, a Bale is ten Ream, and a
 Ream twenty Quire, twenty four Sheets in a Quire, in
 Genoa Paper 25 Sheets in a Quire. Parchment, a Role is
 a Dozen, 12 Skins a Dozen. Hides, ten make a Dicker;
 Horse-shoes the same. A Caldron of Coals, thirty six
 Bushels. A Load of Timber, 50 solid Foot. In a Hog-
 head of Wine, 63 Gallons. In a Barrel of Beer, 36
 Gallons. In a Barrel of Ale, 32 Gallons. A Gross 144 or
 12 Dozen. A Weigh of Cheese 256 Pound Days in
 Year, 365; Weeks in a Year, 52. A Tun of Wine, 252
 Gallons. In an Acre of Land, 160 Perches. In a Rod
 of Land 40 Perches. In a Perch of Land, 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ Foot.
 In a Pipe or Butt of Wine, 126 Gallons. In a Last of
 Corn,

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Corn, 23 Quarters, or 80 Bushels. A Tun of Iron, 2 hundred Weight, or 2240 Pound Weight. A Fodder of Lead, 19 hundred Weight, or 2184 Pound. A Ton of Wool is 28 Pound; a Sack, 361; a Last, 4868 Pound. A Load of Bricks, 500.

IV. A Table of Numeration.

Hundreds of Millions.	Tens of Millions.	Millions.	Hundreds of Thousands.	Tens of Thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Unites.
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine Places, and in every one of them are set the Value of each Figure, at the upper End.

V. A Table for reducing Pounds into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, and the contrary.

Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Farthings.
1	20	240	960
2	40	480	1920
3	60	728	2880
4	80	960	3840
5	100	1200	4800
6	120	1440	5760
7	140	1680	6720
8	160	1920	7680
9	180	2160	8640
10	200	2400	9600

This Table is easy, and wants not Explanation, and turned backward, it is Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, and Shillings into Pounds, which at first Sight may be easily computed.

And here Note, for a Caution against Extravagance, and for the Encouragement of Frugality, that every Penny any one spends idly, would purchase a Yard (that is three Foot) square, and somewhat above, of as good Land as most in England, to him and his Heirs for ever.

An easy Rule for Retailing Shop-keepers.

FOR every Farthing that a Pound doth cost, reckon two Shillings and one Groat, which must shew you the Price of an hundred Weight just.

For Example: Raisins are $3d\frac{1}{2}$ (that is 14 Farthings) the Pound: Twice 14 s. is 28 s. and 14 Groats is 4 s. and 8 d. that is in all 32 s. and 8 d. the just Rate by the hundred Weight; for 112 Three-pences makes 28 s. and 112 Half-pence 4 s. and 8 d. together 22 s. and 6d.

VII. Of Reduction of Troy Weight.

BY Troy Weight is weighed Gold, Silver, Jewels, Amber, Electuaries, Bread, Corn and Liquors, and from this Weight all Measures for wet and dry Commodities are taken.

The Pound Troy is in proportion to the Pound Averdupois as 17 to 14, and the Ounce as 51 to 56.

Troy Weight.		Grains.
Peny Weight.		24
Ounce.	24	480
Pound.	12 240	5760

VIII. A Table for the Assize of Bread, for Bakers that live in Corporations, &c.

*May Heaven still send us fruitful Show'rs of Rain,
And may the Earth by Handsful bring forth Grain :
May Flora's Bounty Cloath the verdant Field ;
And Heaven and Earth to us its Plenty yield.*

Price of Wheat the Bushel.		Troy Weight.						Averdupois W.		
s.	d.	Peny White.			Wheaten.			Peny whea Hou- white ren. sbold		
		li.	oz.	dw.	li.	oz.	dw.	oz.	qu.	oz.
2	0	1	3	6	1	11	0	2	6	12
2	3	1	2	2	1	9	2	4	4	16
2	6	1	1	0	1	7	10	2	2	0
2	9	1	0	1	1	6	0	2	0	2
3	0	1	1	5	1	4	18	1	10	10
3	3	0	10	11	1	3	16	1	9	2
3	6	0	9	19	1	2	17	1	7	16
3	9	0	9	8	1	2	11	6	16	10
4	0	0	8	18	1	1	7	1	5	16
4	3	0	8	9	1	0	12	1	4	17
								9	1	14
								17	1	18
								25	1	34
								23	0	32
								21	1	30
								19	3	27
								18	3	24
								17	1	23
								16	1	22
								15	2	20
								14	3	19
								14	0	18

Price

Price of Wheat the Bu- shel.	Troy Weight.						Averdupois W.					
	Peny White.		Wheaten.		Household.		Peny whit.		whea- ten.		Hou- shold.	
s.	d.	li. oz. dw.	li. oz. dw.	li. oz. dw.	li. oz. dw.	li. oz. dw.	q.	qu.	q.	qu.	q.	qu.
4	60	8 1	1 0 0	1 4 2	8 3	13 1	17 2					
4	90	7 13	0 11 10	1 3 6	3 1	11 3	16 2					
5	00	7 7	0 11 0	1 2 14	3 0	11 0	16 0					
5	30	7 1	0 10 10	1 2 1	7 3	11 2	15 2					
5	60	6 15	0 10 2	1 1 10	7 2	11 0	15 0					
5	90	6 10	0 9 14	1 1 0	7 0	10 2	14 0					
6	00	6 5	0 9 6	1 0 10	5 3	10 1	13 2					
6	30	6 0	0 9 0	1 0 0	6 2	10 0	13 0					
6	60	5 16	0 8 15	0 11 12	6 1	9 2	11 2					
6	90	5 12	0 8 9	0 11 2	6 0	9 1	12 1					
7	00	5 9	0 8 3	0 11 5	5 3	8 3	11 3					
7	30	5 5	0 7 18	0 10 11	5 2	8 2	11 2					
7	60	5 2	0 7 13	0 10 5	5 2	8 1	11 1					
7	90	4 19	0 7 9	0 9 19	5 1	8 1	10 3					
8	00	4 16	0 7 5	0 9 12	5 1	7 3	10 2					
8	30	4 14	0 7 1	0 9 8	5 0	7 2	10 1					
8	60	4 11	0 6 17	0 9 2	5 0	7 2	1					
8	90	4 9	0 6 13	0 8 18	4 3	7 19	2					
9	00	4 6	0 6 10	0 8 12	4 2	7 09	2					

Note, That Bakers who live out of Corporation is a c
to make their Bread of the Weight of the Rate of three
Pence less than the Corporation Bakers, and when the
Corporation Baker makes Bread of the Weight against
5 s the Country Baker must make it of the Weight a-
gainst 4 s. 9 d.

When Wheat is at 5 Shillings per Bushel, then the
Corporation Baker's Penny Wheaten Loaf is to weigh
11 Ounces Troy, and three Half-penny white Loaves the
like Weight, and the Household Penny Loaf is to weigh
1 Pound, 2 Ounces, and 14 Penny Weight Troy, and
so for a greater or lesser Weight proportionably. And
if a Baker want but one Ounce in 36, for the first, se-
cond,

cond, and third Fault he may be Amerced, but for the fourth he is to stand in the Pillory without Redemption.

*Thus Bread shou'd weigh, if justly it be made,
(For so the Lawfordains it shou'd be weigh'd:)
But cozening Bakers who the Law do slight,
Abuse the Poor, and make their Bread too light;
But may such Bakers, as is their just due,
Lose all such Bread, and gain the Pillory too.*

IX. A Table of Troy Weight.

31 Grains of Wheat	}	make	{	24 Artificial Grains, gr.	
24 Grains				1 Penny Weight. p. w.	
20 Penny Weights				1 Ounce.	oun.
12 Ounces				1 Pound.	lib.

X. A Table of Averdupois Weight.

4 Quarters	}	make	{	1 Dram.	
16 Drams				1 Ounce.	
26 Ounces				1 Pound. [112 Pounds	
28 Pounds				1 Quarter of a 100 of	
20 Hundred				1 Tun.	

XI. A Table of Liquid Measure.

1 Pound of Wheat Troy	}	make	{	1 Pint.	
2 Pints [Weight				1 Quart.	
2 Quarts				1 Pottle.	
2 Pottles				1 Gallon. [Herrings.	
8 Gallons				1 Ferkin of Ale, Soap,	
9 Gallons				1 Ferkin of Beer.	
10 Gallons and a half				1 Ferkin of Salmon of	
2 Ferkins				1 Kilderkin. [Kels	
2 Kilderkins				1 Barrel.	
42 Gallons				1 Tierce of Wine.	
63 Gallons	}	}	{	1 Hogshead.	
2 Hogsheads.				1 Pipe or Butt.	
2 Pipes.	}	}	{	1 Tun of Wine.	

XII. A Table of Dry Measures.

2 Pints	}	make	1 Quart.
2 Quarts			1 Pottle.
2 Pottles			1 Gallon.
4 Gallons			1 Peck.
4 Pecks			1 Bushel Land-measure.
5 Pecks			1 Bushel Water-measure.
8 Bushels			1 Quarter.
2 Quarters			1 Chalder
5 Quarters			1 Weigh.

XIII. A Table of Long Measure.

3 Barly-corn in length	}	make	1 Inch.
12 Inches			1 Foot.
3 Foot			1 Yard.
3 Foot nine Inches			1 Ell.
6 Foot			1 Fathom.
5 Yards and a half			1 Pole or Perch.
40 Poles			1 Furlong.
8 Furlongs			1 English Mile.

XIV. A Table of Time.

60 Minutes	}	make	1 Hour.
24 Hours			1 Day natural.
7 Days			1 Week.
4 Weeks			1 month of 28 Days.
12 Months, 1 Day and			1 Year very near.

XV. A Table of Motion.

60 Seconds	}	make	1 minute.
60 Minutes			1 Degree.
30 Degrees			1 Sign of the Zodiack.
3 Signs, or 90 degrees			1 Quadr nt.
4 Quadrants, or 305 de			1 Circle.

XVI. *A Table of all the Shires and Counties in England and Wales; shewing the Number of Parliament Men, Hundreds, Market Towns, Parishes, Length, Breadth, and Circumference of each.*

<i>The Names of all the Shires.</i>	<i>Parl. Men.</i>	<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>M. Towns.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Circumf.</i>	<i>Chief Towns of each Shire.</i>
Barkshire	9	20	12	140	40	24	120	Reading
Bedfordshire	4	9	10	116	24	12	73	Bedford
Bucks	14	8	15	185	39	11	138	Buckingham
Cambridgeshi.	6	17	8	163	35	20	130	Cambridge
Cheshire	4	7	13	68	44	25	112	Chester
Cornwal	44	9	21	161	70	35	150	Launstone
Cumberland	6	5	15	58	55	40	168	Carlisle C.
Darbyshire	4	6	9	106	34	26	130	Darby
Devonshire	26	33	32	394	56	54	203	Exeter C.
Dorsetshire	20	29	19	248	44	24	150	Dorchester
Durham	4	4	6	118	36	30	107	Durham
Essex	8	20	21	415	40	35	146	Colchester
Glocestershire	8	30	25	280	48	26	138	Glocester C.
Hantsire	26	40	16	253	46	30	154	S. Hampton
Hertfordshire	6	8	18	120	27	35	130	Hertford
Herefordshire	8	11	8	176	24	23	102	Hereford C.
Huntingtonsh.	4	4	6	79	20	15	67	Huntington.
Kent	10	66	29	408	60	34	162	Canterbury C.
Lancashire	14	6	26	61	57	31	170	Lancaster
Leicestershire	4	6	12	192	27	23	196	Leicester
Lincolnshire	12	30	34	630	55	35	180	Lincoln C.
Middlesex	8	6	4	173	15	16	80	London C.
Norfolk	12	31	28	660	50	30	240	Norwich C.
Northamptonsh.	9	20	13	326	42	20	120	Northampton
Northumberl.	8	6	6	46	43	30	143	New-Castle
Nottinghamsh.	6	8	9	168	38	19	110	Nottingham.
Oxfordshire	9	14	13	280	38	25	230	Oxford C.
Rutlandshire	2	5	2	48	12	10	140	Okeham

Shrop.

A Table of all the Shires and Counties in England and Wales, &c.

The Names of all the Shires.	Parl. Men.	Hundreds.	M. Towns.	Parishes.	Length.	Breadth.	Circumf.	Chief Towns of each Shire.
Shropshire	13	15	15	170	25	33	134	Shrewsbury
Somersetshire	18	29	30	385	55	40	204	Bristol C.
Staffordshire	10	5	30	130	40	22	141	Litchfield
Suffolk	16	22	29	57	40	30	140	Ipswich
Surry	14	14	7	140	34	22	112	Kingston
Sussex	20	65	16	312	56	20	158	Chichester
Warwickshire	6	5	15	198	33	25	135	Warwick
Westmoreland	4	4	8	25	36	25	120	Kendal
Wiltshire	34	19	22	304	40	30	146	Salisbury C.
Worcestersh.	9	7	11	152	35	30	130	Worcester C.
Yorkshire	2	28	48	593	85	75	320	York C.
Isle of Angle.	2	6	2	74	25	17	80	Beaumaris
Brooknocksh.	2	6	4	61	30	16	106	Brecknock
Cardigan	2	5	4	64	36	17	94	Cardigan.
Carnarvonsh.	2	7	6	68	40	20	110	Carnarvon
Carmarthensh.	2	6	8	87	35	10	120	Carmathen
Denbigshire	2	12	4	57	32	18	116	Denbeigh
Flintshire	2	5	2	28	30	18	80	Flint.
Glamorglanth.	2	0	8	118	40	20	112	Landaff
Merionethsh.	1	6	3	37	36	26	108	Harlcon
Monmouthsh.	3	6	7	127	24	19	18	Monmouth
Montgomery	2	7	6	47	30	21	94	Montgomery
Pembrokeshire	3	7	8	145	26	26	30	Pembroke
Radnockshire.	2	6	3	52	22	22	90	Radnor.

Thus England thou thy Happiness may see;
 What Towns, how many Parishes there be :
 In thee both Hills and fruitful Vales abound ;
 And Peace and Plenty compass thee around :
 Thou that at Distance hear'st the Canon roar,
 Whilst George's Fleet secures the happy Shoar.

The Book of Knowledge.

An exact Catalogue of all the Roads and Post Stages, in Miles and Totals, to, through, and from all the noted Places in the Kingdom of England, &c. of daily Use for all Travellers and Tradesmen, either in Coach, on Horseback, or on Foot.

The Northern Road from London.

Post-Roads.	M.	To.	Post-Towns.	MTo.
Waltham-Cross	12	12	Tedcaster	9 144
Ware		20	York	8 152
Royston	13	33	Burrowbrigs	12 164
Caxton	8	41	Northalerton	12 176
Huntington	9	50	Darlington	10 186
Stilton	9	59	Durham	12 200
Stamford	12	71	Newcastle	12 212
Southwitham	8	79	Morpeth	12 224
Grantham	8	87	Alnwick	12 236
Newark	10	97	Belford	12 248
Tuxford	10	107	Berwick	12 260
Bantry	12	119	Cockburnspech	14 274
Doncaster	6	125	Huddington	14 288
Ferry-Bridge	10	135	Edenborough	12 300

Norwich Road from London.

Royston	33	33	Thetford	10 73
Cambridge	10	43	Acleborough	10 83
New-Market	10	53	Norwich	12 95
Bury	10	63		

Chester Road from London.

Barnet	10	10	Stone	16 110
St. Albane's	10	20	Namprwich	16 126
Dunstable	10	30	Chester	14 140
Fenistratford	8	38	Northope	18 158
Tossiter	21	50	Denbigh	12 170
Daintry	10	60	Conway	14 184
Coventry	14	74	Bewmorris	10 194
Coinal	8	82	Hollyhead	24 210
Litchfield	12	94		

Derby

Stages,
e noted
Use for
Horse-

Derby Road from London.

Post-Towns.	M.	To.	Post-Towns.	M.	To.
Tollseter	50	50	Leicester	12	80
Northampton	6	56	Loughborough	8	88
Harborough	12	68	Derby	12	100

MT.

Western Road from London.

144	Stanes	16	16	Sherborn	16	110
152	Hartford-bridge	16	32	Crookhorn	13	123
164	Basingstoke	9	41	Hunton	19	142
176	Andover	18	59	Exeter	15	157
186	Salisbury	16	75	Ashburton	20	177
200	Shaftsbury	19	99	Plymouth	24	201

Portsmouth Road from London.

224	Stanes	16	16	Petersfield	10	42
236	Hartford-bridge	16	32	Portsmouth	24	66

Yarmouth Road from London.

274	Brentwood	16	16	Saxmundum	16	78
288	Witham	18	34	Beckles	16	94
300	Colchester	12	46	Yarmouth	10	104
	Ipswich	16	62			

73
83
95

Bristol Road from London.

	Hounslow	10	10	Marlborough	15	694
	Maidenhead	16	26	Chippenham	15	84
	Reading	12	38	Bristol	20	104
	Newberry	16	54			

110

Gloucester Road from London.

126	Maidenhead	26	26	Cirencester	15	72
140	Abington	16	42	Glocester	18	90
158	Farington	15	57			

170

184

194

210

by

Kentish Road from London.

	Dartford	14	14	Canterbury	15	55
	Rochester	14	28	Deal or Dover	15	70
	Sittingburn	12	40			

XVIII. *A Catalogue of the Names of the principal Fairs in England and Wales, together with the Month, Day, and Place where they are kept.*

January. The 3 Day at Llaniother; 5 Hickerford in Lancashire; 6 being Twelfth-day, Salisbury, Bristol; 7 Llanginny; 25 Bristol, Churchingford, Gravesend; 31 Llandyffel.

February. The 1 Day at Bromley in Lancashire; 2 Bath, Bicklesworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Godlemew, Lin, Maidstone, Reading, Backlesfield, the Vizes in Wiltshire, Whiteland; 3 Boxprove, Brimly; 6 Stainford for 6 Days, for all kind of Merchandise, without Arrest: 8 Tregarron, 9 Landasse; 14 Owndle in Northamptonshire, Feversham; 24 Baldoc, Bourn, Froom, Henly upon Thames, Higham-ferrers, Tewksbury, Upingham, Wolden; 26 Stamford, an Horse Fair.

March. The 1 Day at Llangadog, Llangevallah, Mardrim; 3 Bremwel-brake in Norfolk; 4 Bedford, Okeham; 8 Tragarron; 12 Spasford, Wooburn, Wrexham, Bodnam, and Alsome in Norfolk; 13 Wye, Dudwin in Cornwall, Mountbowin; 17 Patrinton; 18 Sturbridge; 20 Ailesbury, Durham; 22 Lutterworth; 24 Llaverchemith; 29 St. Albans. Ashwel in Hartfordshire, Burton, Cardigan Walden in Essex, Huntington, St. Jone in Worcest. Maiden, Malpas, Newcastle, Northampton, Onay in Buckinghamshire, Woodstock, Whiteland, Great Charre; 31 Malmesbury.

April. The 2 Day at Hitching, Northfleet, Rochford; 3 Leek in Staffordsh. 5 Wallingford; 7 Darby, 9 Billinsworth; 11 Newport-pagael; 22 Stafford; 23 Ampri, Bewdley, Brewton, Bristol, Bilson, Bury in Lancash. Castlecomb, Charing, Chichester, Enfield in Suffex, Gilford, Bishop's Hatfield, Hinningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Lonquer, Northampton, Nurlay in Essex, St. Pombs, Sabridgeworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham. Riliborough, Harbin in Norfolk, Sipsar, in Hartfordsh. 25 Bourn in Lincolnsh. Buckingham, Calne in Wiltsh. Cliffe in Suffex, Colebrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby, Innings

Innings in Bucking. Oakham, Utoxeter, Winchcombe ;
28 Tendeeden in Kent, Clare, Subury the last Thursday
Friday, and Saturday in April.

May. The first Day at Andover, Brickhill, Blackbourn
in Lancash. Chelmsford Congerton in Chesh. Focking-
ham, Grighowel, Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Litchfield,
if not Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, Larrissent,
Louth, Maidstone, Oswestry in Shropsh. Perin, Philips-
norton, Pombridge, Reading, Rippon, Stanstead, Stow,
in the Wold, Stoakvail, and Tuxford in the Clay, Uske,
Haveill, Warwick, Wendover, Worsworth ; 2 Powithely,
in Carmarthenshire, Abergavenny, Ashborn-peak, Arun-
del, Brampard, Bala, Cherisy near Oatlands, Chipnam-
Church-streeton in Shropsh. Bowbridge in Glamorgansh.
Darby, Denbigh, Elstow by Bedford, Hingningham, Mey-
thyr, Moucon, Non-eaton, Hundersfield, Ratsdale in Lan-
cash. Tidnel, Waltham-abbey, Thetford in Norfolk ; 5
Marchenieth in Montgom. 6 Almesbury, Knighton ;
7 Bath, Beverly, Hanslop, Newton in Lancash. Haresbu-
ry, Oxford, Stanford upon Aven, Thundedy in Essex ;
9 Maidstone ; 10 Ashburn in the Peak ; 11 Dunstable ;
11 Graies, Thorock in Essex ; 12 and 13 Albrighton in
Salop ; 14 Bala in Merionethsh. 15 Welchpool in Mont-
gom, Llangarang in Cardigan ; 19 Mayfield, Odohil,
Rochester, Wellow ; 20 Malmesbury ; 25 Blackbourn ;
22 Cambool ; 31 Penshore in Gloucestershire, Maiden-
head, Whitson-wednesday.

June the 3d at Ailesbury ; 9 Maidstone ; 11 Holt, Kin-
wilgate in Carmarthensh, Llambithey, Llanwist, Llandi-
launder in Camarthensh. Maxfield, Newborough, New-
castle in Emlin, Oakingham, Welsington, Newport-pag-
nel, Skipton upon Stow, Bremel in Norfolk ; 13 New-
down in Kedewen in Montgom. 14 Bangor 15 Vizer,
Nersshore, from Worcester 7 Miles ; 16 Bealsh in Breck.
Liewport in Keams ; 17 Hadstock, Higham-ferrers, Man-
velling, Stowgreen ; 19 Bridgnorth, Ysteadfoerick ;
St. Alban's, Shrewsbury, Dercham in Noffolk ; 23 Bar-
ner, Castle-ebichenin, Monmouth, Dolgelly in Merio-
neth ; 24 Ashborn, St. Annis, Awkinough, Bedford,
Bidle, Beverly, Bishop's Clee, Broughtongreen-market,
Bosworth,

Bosworth, Brecknock, Broomsgrove, Cambridge, Colchester, Crambrook, Croydon, Farnham, Gloucester, Halifax, Hartford, Harestone, Horsham, Hurt, Kingston-war, Kirkhamaund, Lancaster, Leicoster, Ludlow, Pemsy, Preston, Reading, Zumford, Shaftsbury, Strenstock, Tunbridge, Wakefield, Wenlock, Westchester, Windsor, York, 26 Norshop, 27 Burton, Trent, Folkstone, Landpagoeing, 28 Hescorn. Marchenleth, St. Pombe's; 29 Ashwel, Bala, Barkhamstead Benington, Bibalance, Bolton, Broomly, Buckingham, Bunningford, Cardiff, Gorgang, Hodefordon, Holdworth, Horndon, Huddersfield, Lower Knotsford, Lemster, Llamorgan, Lambeder, Manfield, Marlborough, Mount-soril, Mountstril, Ona, Peterborough, Peterfield, Ponstephen. Sarstrange, Sevennock, Southam, Stafford, Stockworth, Thorockgraies, Tring, Upton, Wem, Westminster, Witney, Woolverhampton, Woodhurst, York, 30 Maxfield, Chest.

July. The 2d Day at Ashton under Lin, Congerton; Days, Huntington, Richmunswarth, Smeath, Swansey, Woobourn; 3 Haverson; 5 Burton upon Tr. 6 Haveril, Llanibither, Llanidlas; Albrighton, Burnt-wood, Chip-pingnorton, Castlemain, Chappel-frith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haverford, Richmond, Royston, Shelford, Sweatton, Tenbury, Tershemick, Vizer, Upingham, 11 Lidback; 27 Stevenage, Belth, Knelmes, Leek, Lianvilling; 20 Winchcomb, Awferton, Barkway, Barlay, Boultons, Bowlin, Catesby, Chimmeck, Coolidge, Llamibithiner, St. Margarets, Neath, Odhinam, Tenby, Uxbridge, Woodstock; 21 Barnard's Castle, Bartlefield, Bickleworth, Bilericacy, Bridgenorth, Broughton, Gale, Clitheroe, Colchester; 22 Ickleron, Reswick, Kimbolton, Kingstone, Maidenhead, Mawl, Hill, Win, Hey, Marlborough, Newark, Trent, Norwich. Ch. Pouterly, Lidwally, Rokking, Stony-stratford, Stokesbury, Truby, Witteral, Witherige, Ladeland, Yarn; 23 Canarvan, Gheston; 25 Abingdon, Aldergame, Ashwel, Baldock, Berkhamstead, Bilson, Histower, Boston, Bristol, Bromesgrove, Bromely, Broadoke, Buttingsford, Camden Cappeliago, Chichester, Chillholme, Darby, Doncaster, Dover, Dud-

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Erith, Hatfield, *St. James* London, *St. James's near*
 Os-
 swich, Kingston, Lisle, Kirkham, Linfield, Liverpool,
 Llandergiram, Louth, Malps, Malmesbury, Machen-
 lech, Raden, Skiffnal, Skipton, Crav. Stampford, Stone,
 Stack, Pool, Theblegreen, Thickham, Thropstone, Til-
 bury, Towbridge, Waldren, Warrington, Wetherby,
 Wigmore; 26 Bewdley, Rajading-way, Tipterry 27 Ash-
 wel, Canterbury, Chappelfrieth, Horsham, 30 Stafford.

August, The first Day at Bath, Bedford, Chepstow,
 Dunstable. *St. Edes*, Exeter, Feversham, Flint, Herf-
 may, Kermerthen, Kaergwilly, Llantiffent, Llawin, Lud-
 ford, Loughborough, Malling, Newton *in* Lancash: New-
 castle, Trent, Northamchurch, Rumney, Selby, Shrews-
 bury, Selbourn, Thaxted, Wisby, Yellaud, Yeril,
 Radnor, Linton, Thunderley *in* Essex, 6 Barney, Pe-
 terborough; 9 Aberlew; 10 Alechurch, Banbury, Blacka-
 moor, Bodwin, Brainford, Chidley, Chorlay, Groyley,
 Diffingodwick, Doncaster, Farnham, Foodisham, Fulsea,
 Harleigh, Hawkhurst, Horn-Castle, Hungerford, Kellow,
 Kenwilgall, Kilgarron, Ludlow, Maras, Melton-moobray,
 Meirworth, Newborough, Owndle, Rughby, Sedle, Sher-
 born, Toceter, Waltham-abby, Waldon. Waidon, Wor-
 minster, Winstow; 15 *St. Albans*, Bolton Cambridge,
 Carlisle, Cardigan, Dryfield, Dunmow, Eglewibate, E-
 kesmare, Gisborough, Goodhurt, Hinkley, Huntington,
 Luton, Marlborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport.
 Monmsh. Preston, Rajudargwy, Roffe, Stow, Lincolnsh.
 Strowd, Swansey, Tutbury, Wakefield, Whiteland, Y-
 minth; 24 Aberconway, Aborough, Ashby-de-lay Zouch,
 Beggars-bush, Broomly-paget, Brickstock, Chorley, Crop-
 lay. Lanc. Crowland, Dover, Farringdon, Grimsby, Hare-
 wood, Kidderminster, London, Monmouth, Montgomery,
 Nantwich, Northallerton, Oxford, Tewksbury, Watford;
 28 Ashford, Daintry, Sturbridge, Ware, Talisergreen,
 Welshpool; 29 Brecknock, Golby, Karriwis, Kaermar-
 then, Oakham, Watford.

September. The 1st Day at Chapplestly; 5 Lutter-
 worth, *St. Giles*. Neath; 7 Ware, Woodbury-kill; 8
 Atherstone, Bewmaris, Blackbourn, Breewood, Bury,
 Lan-

Lancash. Cardigan, Cardiffe, Cherton, Chaulton, Draiton,
 Dryfield, Gisborough, Gilbourn, Hartford, Huntington,
 Llandissel, Maiden, Northampton, Partney, Reculver,
 Smeath, Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge, Camb. Tenby,
 Utcheſter, Wakefield, Waltham, Wou. West-name,
 Whiteland, Win, Powltheley, Vahſley ; 14 Abergavenney,
 Barsley, Church-streeton, Cheterfield, Denbigh, Hid-
 ome, Helsbury, Monckton, Newborough, Newport, Pen-
 had, Rippon, Richmond, Roſſe, Rockingham, Smalding,
 Stratford, Avon, Waltham-abbey, Wotton Under hedge ;
 15 Rajadargway ; 17 Cliffe, Llanidiffe ; 20 Llanvelly,
 Ruthin ; 21 Abergwilly, Baldock, Bedford, Braintly,
 Bracklimaldon, Bulwick, Canterbury, Clapon, Croydon,
 Daintry, Dover, Eaſtred, St. Edmond's-bury, Helmsley,
 Holden, Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kiſington, War-Marl-
 borough, Maiden, Midnall, Nottingham, Peterborough,
 Shrewsbury, Stratiord, Vizes, Wendover, Wetheral,
 Woodſtock ; 23 Pancride, Staf. 24 Llanvilling, Malton
 a Week ; 29 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen ; 30 Aberconway,
 St. Albans, Aſhborn-peak, Balmſtock, Baſingſicke, Bi-
 ſhopſtratford, Blackburn, Bruningham, Backland, Bar-
 well ; Canterbury, Chicheſter, Cockermouth, Market-
 deeping, Michael, Dean, Headly, Hay, Higham-ferrers,
 Huſh, St. Ives, Kiſington, Killinſworth, Kirſland, Leven-
 ham, Lancaſter, Leiceſter, Llanidlaſs, Llanihangle, Llo-
 chyr, Ludloe, Maiden, Marcheneth, Methyr, Newbury,
 Selby, Shelford, Bed Sittingbourn, Stew, Linc, Terting-
 ton, Uxbridge, Weyhill by Andover, Weymer, 7 Days
 Weſtcheſter, Witham, Woodham-ferry.

October. The 1 Day at Banbury, Caſter ; 2 Salisbury ;
 3 Boultonmoors ; 4 St. Michael's ; 6 Havent, Hampſhire,
 Maidſtone in Kent ; 8 Biſhopſtratford, Chicheſter, Here-
 ford, Llanibither, Ponſtephen, Swanſey ; Aſhbourne-
 peak, Blyth, in North Devizes, Gainsborough, Harbo-
 rough, Sawbridgworth, Thorockgraies ; 12 Boulton,
 Farnac, Llangoveth, Abeſtow, Charing Chuiſton, Col-
 cheſter, Draiton, Edmundſtow, Graveſend, Hitchen,
 Newp. Hednet, Laiton Buzzard, Marchfield, Newport ;
 Man-royleſton, Stopford, Stanton, Tamworth, Windſor ;

18 Ashwel, Banbury, Barnet, Brickhill, Bridgenorth, Bishop's-hatfield, Burton upon Trent, Charleton Cliffe, Regis Elv, Farindon, Henly in Arden, Holt, Kidwelly, Isk, Lowhaddon, Marlow upon Thames, Middlewich, Newcastle, Radnor, Thirst, Tisdale, Tunbridge, Uphaven, Wellingborough, Witham, Wrickley; York; 19 Friddiswid by Oxford; 21 Safforn-walden, Cicester, Coventry, Hereford, Lentham, Llanibither, Stoke-esse; 23 Bickesworth, Knotsford, Low Ratisdale, Pristons Whitchurch; 25 Beverly, Elstow; 28 Aberconway, Ashby de la Zouch, Bidderdeer, Hellaton, Hart, Lempster, Llanedy, Newmarket, Oxford, Preston, Stanford, Tallisfarngreen, Warwick, Wilton, Wormester; 29 and 30 Albrighton in Salop; 31 Abemarles, Chelmsford, Powitherly, Ruthin, Stoakly, Wakfield.

November. The 1 Day at Bicklesworth, Castlemain, Kellom, Montgomery, Ludlow; 2 Bichingly, Bishop's castle, Ellefinere, Kingston on Thames, Leek, Loughborough, Maxfield, Mayfield York; 3 Kaermarthen, Westpool; 6 Andover, Bedford, Brecknock, Hartford, Lesford, Mailing, Marton, Holder, Newport, Pondpembbridge, Saltorth, Stanley, Trigney, Warlington, Wetshod; 10 Aberwingnen, Lenton, Nottinghamsh. Llanibither, Rugby, Shisnal, Wem, Aberkennem, Brotingham, Dover, Folkingham, Marlborough, Monmouth, Newcastle, Elm, Shaftsbury, Skipton-crave, Tream, Withgridge, York; 13 St. Edmondsbury, Guilford, Sur. 15 Llanithinery, Marchenieth, Wellington; 17 Harlow, Hide, Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding; 19 Horsham, Kent; 20 St. Edmonds Bury, Health, Ingolstone; 22 Penihout, Sawthey; 23 Bangor, Buclith, Caerlin, Froom, Ludlow, Katecross, Sandwich, Tuddington; 25 Hingham-terrors; 28 Ashton-peak; 29 Lawreste; 30 Ampthil, Baldock, Bedford, York-bewdley, Boston, Mart. Bradford, Collingborough, Cobham, Cubley, Enfield, Gargreen, Greenstead, Harleigh, Kimbolton, Maidenhead, Maiden-brack, Marbert, Osestry, Peterfield, Peccores, Preston, Rochester, Wakefield, Warrington.

December. The fifth Day at Dolgeth, Newton, Pluckley; 6 Arundel, Cajed, St. Edes, Exeter, Grantham,

Hen-

Hendingham, Hethin, Hormse, Norwich-Ch. Sennoek
Kent, Spalding, Woodstock, 7 Sandhurst; 8 Bewmore,
Clitheral, Helxome, Kaerdigan, Kimar, Leicester, Malpe,
Northampton, Whiteland, 11 Newport-pagnet, 21 Horn-
by; 22 Llandilavass; 22 Canterbury, Salislury.

The moveable Fairs in *England and Wales.*

From *Christmas* till *June*, every *Wednesday* at North-
allerton; 3 *Mondays* after *Twelfth* day, at Hinkley,
Leicestsh. *Tuesday* after *Twelfth* day, at Melton mobra; ;
an Horse Fair at Salisbury; *Tuesday* after *Twelfth*-day, at
Banbury, Lutrerworth, every *Tuesday* after for 3 Weeks;
Friday after *Twelfth*-day at Litchfield.

On Shrove-monday at Newcastle Underline. Ash-wed-
nesday, Abington, Candan, Glostersh. Ciceter, Dunstable,
Eaton by Windsor, Exeter, Folkingham, Litchfield, Roy-
ston, Tamworth, Tunbridge; on the 1st Thursday in
Lent, Banbury; 1st Mond. in Lent, Chersey, Chichester,
Winchester; 1 Tues. in Lent Bedford; 3 Months in Lent
an Horse Fair at Stamford; 4 Mon. in Lent Odiham, Saf-
fron-walden, Stamford; on *Friday* and *Saturday* before
3 *Sun.* in Lent. Hartford; on *Monday* before *Annuciat.*
Denbigh, Kendal, Wisbich; Palm sund. Llandissel; Palm-
sund. Eve, Ailesbury, Leicester, Newport, Pomfret, Skip-
ton, Wisbich; Palm-sund. Billingsworth, Kendale, Lan-
cesth. Lladdauren, Worcest: *Wednesday* before Easter,
Kaerline, Llanvilling; *Monday*, *Tuesday* Ketetring, Sud-
minster; *Good-friday*, Aston-burnel, Ampthil, Bishops-
Castle, Brewton, Bury-Charing, Enfield, Gilsford, Hun-
ningham, Ipswich, Lonquer, Mellain, Nutly, St. Pome's,
Risborough, Rotheram; *Monday*, in Easter-Week, Gains-
borough, a Mart. Onay, Buckinghamsh. Eryfield, Yorksh.
Tuesday before Easter-Week, Ashby-de-la Zouch, Brails,
Daintry, Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford, Sambrich; *Wed-*
nes. Easter-Week, Wellingborough, Beverly; *Frid.* Easter-
Week, Derby; *Saturday*, Skipton in Cravan; *Mond.* after
Low-sund. Bickleworth, Eversham, Newcastle Under-line;
3 *Sundays* after Easter, Lowth, Lincolnsh. Rogation-week,
Beverley, Englesfield, Lancasth. Rech; *Ascension-Eve*, Aber-
gely,

gely, Dorking; *Ascension-day*, Bewmoris, Bishop-stratford, Braisted in Kent, Brunnigham, Bridgnorth, Burton upon Trent, Chappellrith, Chappelkinon, Eccleshal, Egglestrew, Hallaton, Leicestershire, Kidderminster, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcastle, Rippon, Rosse, Stappot in Cheshire, Sudminster, Vizes, Wigao, Yarn; *Sunday* after *Ascension-day*, Thaxted, Burlington, Yorkshire; *Wednes.* after *Ascension day*, Shrewsbury; *Friday* after *Ascension day*, Ruthin; *Whitsun-eve*, New-Inn, Skipton upon Craven, Wisbich; *Whitsun*. Cribb, Kirby, Stephen, Westmoreland, Lenham, Ratdale, Ryhill, Salisbury; *Whitsun-mond.* Agmontham, Amerison, Appleby, Bicklesworth, Bradford, Broomyard, Burton, Chichester, Cockermouth, Darrington, Evertham, Exeter, Harlsgreen, St. Ives, Linton, Owndle, Rygate, Shelford, Sittingborn, Sleesford, Midlam, Whitchurch, Darrington in the North, Dryfield, Yorkshire, Stokecleer; *Whitsun*. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Canterbury, Daintry, Ellesmere, Epping-Feringdon, High Knotsford, Layton-buzzard, Lewis, Lonquer, Longmillford, Llainimthevery, Melten-mowbray, Midhurst, Moum. Berith, Rochford, Oringstoke; *Wedf.* *Whitsun-week*, Llanbedden, Llandeby, Leck. Newark upon Trent, Ponstephen, Roylton, Sadbar, Cakefield, Kingston; *Frid.* Cogshall, Darby. *St.* Win, Gulin; *Trin.* *Eve*, Pomfret Rowel, Skipton in Craven; *Trin. Sund. St.* Mary Awk, Kendal, Hounslow, Southcove in Yorkshire, Stolielly; *Tin. Monday*, Creswel, Ratly, Spisby, Usk, Watford, Tunbridge, Vizes; *Tuesd.* after *Trin.* at Abergavenny, Radnor; *Wednes.* Aberfrow, *Corpus Christi's day*, St. Ann's, Banbury, Bishopstratford, Bremmingham, Catwid, Egglestrew, Hakaton, Haligh, Kidderminster, Llonwist, Lammerchimoeth, Neat, Newport, Monmouth, Prescote; 3 Edes, Stoppost, Newbury, Hempsted, Rosse; *Frid.* after *Corp. Christi*, Coventry, Cheapstow, Monmouth; *Sunday* after at Belton Stamford; *Sunday* after 3 July, Haveril; on Relque *Sunday* (being the *Sund.* fortnight after *Midsum.*) Fotheringay; 1 *Sund.* after *St. Bartholomew* at Sanbick, Chesh. *Mond.* after *St. Michael*, Falsely, *St. Faithsby*, Norwich, *St. Michaels*; *Tuesday*, Salisbury; *Thursday*, Banbury; *Friday* before *Simon and Jude*, Litchfield.

XIX. *A Catalogue of the Markets, and the Days they are kept on, in the several Counties and Shires in England and Wales.*

Middlesex. At Brentford *t.* London *m. w. f. f.* Uxbridge *th.* Stanes *f.* Edgware *th.* Westminster *m. w. f. f.* Enfield *f.*

Hartfordshire. Barkhamstead *m.* Barnet *m.* Buntingford *m.* Ware *t.* Hitching *t.* Watford *t.* Rickmansworth *f.* St. Albans *f.* Hertford *f.* Sahsworth *w.* Hempstead *th.* Hatfield *th.* Bishops-stafford *th.* Stevenedge *f.* Tring *f.* Stondon *f.* Hodsdon *th.* Boldock *th.*

Barkshire. Reading *f.* Abbingdon *m. f.* Wanting *f.* Wallingford *t. f.* New-windsor *f.* Farringdon *t.* Newbury *th.* Oakingham *t.* East-Elledge *w.* Maidenhead *w.* Hungerford *w.*

Bedfordshire. Tuddington *f.* Bedford *t. f.* Patton *f.* Luton *m.* Shefford *f.* Leighton *t.* Bigleworth *t.* Dunstable *w.* Ampthil *th.* Woobourn *f.*

Buckinghamshire. Risborough *f.* Great-malow *f.* Outney, *m.* Amertham *t.* Colebrook *w.* Chesham *w.* Newport *f.* Ailesbury *f.* Winslow *th.* Wendover *th.* Beconsfield *th.* Stonestratford *f.* Buckingham *f.* Juingo *f.* High-wickam *f.*

Cambridgeshire. Ely *f.* New-market *t.* Royston *w.* Caxton *t.* Linton *th.* March *f.* Wisbich *f.* Cambridge *f.*

Cornwal County. Stratton *t.* Penzance *th.* St. Colum *th.* Falmouth *th.* Market-jew *th.* St. Germans *f.* Camel-ford *f.* Foy *f.* Liffithiel *f.* Grampond *f.* Padstow *f.* Tre-gony *f.* Hellstone *f.* Launston *f.* Bondman *f.* Liskard *f.* Truro *w. f.* St. Ives *w. f.* Pentin *w. f. f.* East-Lowe *f.* Saltash *f.*

Cheshire. Abrincham *f.* Maxfield *m.* Frodsnem *w.* Malpas *m.* Norwich *f.* Sambich *th.* Stopford *f.* Nantwich *f.* Middlewich *f.* Congleto *f.* Huntsford *f.* West-chester *w.* and *f.* Tarvin —

Cumberland. Brampton *t.* Cockermouth *m.* Wigton *t.* Alieyholm *f.* Keswich *f.* Perith, Bootle *w.* Whithaven *th.*

Ravenglass *f.* Egremont *f.* Longworth *th.* Astonmoor
 Carlisle *f.* Irehy *th.* Kirswald *th.* Longcrown *th.*
 Derbyshire. Bakewell *w.* Alfreton *m.* Wirksworth *t.*
 Ashburn *f.* Tideswal *w.* Dronfield *th.* Derby *f.* Chester-
 field *f.* Bolsover *f.* Drawfield ———
 Devonshire. Tiverton *t.* Bedford *t.* Ottery *t.* Exeter
f. Axminster *f.* Plympton *f.* Honiton *f.* Crediton *f.*
 Osumpton *f.* Southmoston *f.* Great Torrington *f.* Holst-
 outh *f.* Tavistock *f.* Morton *f.* Oakhamton *f.* Chidley
 Ashburton *f.* Plymouth *f.* Totness *f.* King'sbridge *f.*
 Earnstable *f.* Dartmouth *f.* Colliton *th.* Hatburly *f.* Chum-
 ey-how *th.* Doddbrook *w.* Newton-abbey *w.* Medbury
 Bishoprick of Durham. Durham *f.* Darlington *m.* Ber-
 wardcassle *w.* Sunderland *f.* Bishops-aukland *th.* Stain-
 thorp ———
 Dorsetshire. Corn-abbas *w.* Cranborn *w.* Crofts-castle
th. Abbotsbury *th.* Strumminster *th.* Dorchester *w.* Framp-
 ton *th.* Wembornminster *f.* Shaftsbury *w.* Werham *w.*
 Blandford *w.* Pool *m. th.* Weymouth *t. f.* Melcomb-re-
 ge *f.* Sherbourn *th.* and *f.*
 Essex. Epping *f.* Chepinglonger *f.* Harwich *t.* Main-
 tree *t.* Waltham-abbey *t.* Billericay *t.* Brintree *w.* Brent-
 wood *th.* Rumford *w.* Halstead *f.* Colchester *f.* Chelms-
 ford *f.* Thacksted *f.* Cogthal *f.* Maldon *f.* Horden *f.*
 Walden *f.* Hatfield *f.* Dunmore *f.* Raleigh *f.* Birgin *f.*
 Horden *f.*
 Gloucestershire. Wickware *m.* Deanmag *m.* Minchin-
 hampton *t.* Priswick *t.* Horton *t.* Letchald *t.* Marshfield *t.*
 Blackley *w.* Compden *w.* Tedbury *w.* Cheltenham *th.*
 Burley *th.* Stow on the Wold *th.* Chiping Sudbury *w. j.*
 ewent *f.* Fairford *th.* Newham *f.* Tewksbury *w. f.*
 ound *f.* Wotton Underedge *f.* Leonard's Stanley *f.*
 Winchcomb *f.* Thornbury *f.* Cirencester *m. f.* Glou-
 aster *f.*
 Hampshire. Basingstoke *w.* Kingscleree *t.* Alceston *th.*
 Ringwood *w.* Newport in White Isle *w. f.* Portsmouth
f. Winchester *w. f.* Southampton *t.* and *f.*
 Kent. Dover *w. f.* Sandwich *w. f.* Eltham *m.* Wo-
 ham *t.* St. Mary Cray *w.* Lentham *t.* Wye *th.* Westri-
 ni *w.*

ni w. Llyd *th* Rumney *th*. Bromly *th*. Felton *th*. Maidenstone *th*. Rochester *f*. Tunbridge *f*. Smarden *f*. Tendersden *f*. Woolwich *f*. Maliner *f*. Milton *f*. Craitbrook *f*. Hyth *f*. Sevenoke *f*. Dartford *f*. Gravesend *w. f*. Faversham *w. f*.

Herefordshire. Hereford *w. f. f*. Brampard *m*. Libbury *t*. Pembridge *t*. Knye on *w*. Webley *th*. Rofs *th*. Lemerster *f*.

Huntingtonshire. Texley *t*. St. Ives *m*. St. Neots *th*. Ramsey *m*. Huntington *f*. Kimbolton *f*.

Lancashire. Blackburn *m*. Boulton *m*. Dartmouth *m*. Poulton *m*. Hawshed *m*. Hornby *m*. Rochdale *t*. Ormkirk *t*. Charley *t*. Prescot *t*. Holniston *w*. Coln *w*. Warrington *w*. Bury *th*. Gastring *th*. Ulherstone *th*. Lancaster *f*. Clitheroe *f*. Manchester *f*. Darlton *f*. Liverpool *f*. Preston *w. f. f*. Wiggham *m. f*.

Leicestershire. Ashby-de-la-Zouch *f*. Hinckley *m*. Leicester *f*. Mountsorrel *m*. Melton-mowbray *t*. Harborough *t*. Bosworth *w*. Loughborough *t*. Hillaton *th*. Walthamwold *th*. Billesden *f*.

Lincolnshire. Gainsbury *t*. Sleaford *m*. Barton *m*. Caistor *m*. Spilsbury *m*. Market-stanton *m*. Market-asen *t*. Broughton *t*. Spalding *t*. Alford *t*. Great Grimsby *t*. Glamford *th*. Binbrook *w*. Burgh *th*. Market-deeping *th*. Holbich *th*. Follinham *th*. Wragby *th*. Naverby *th*. Tattershal *f*. Lincoln *f*. Kirton *f*. Thoncaster *f*. Wainfleet *f*. Burn *f*. Horncastle *f*. Grantham *f*. Meminkton *f*. Stamford *m. f*. Lowthe *w. f. f*. Boston *w. f*.

Norfolk. Norwich *w. f. s*. Fastharling *t*. Foulsham *t*. Coston *t*. Harlstone *w*. Attlebury *th*. Wanton *w*. Fakenham *th*. Northwalsal *th*. Dis *f*. Wymondham *f*. East Dereham *f*. Suetsham *f*. Wallingham *f*. Yarmouth *f*. Hingham *f*. Thetford *f*. Swaseham *f*. New Backingham *f*. Downham *f*. Holt *f*. Burnham-mart. *f*. Cromar *f*. Reepham *f*. Alesham *f*. Worfleeds *f*. Sechby every second Monday.

Northamptonshire. Tharpston *t*. Towcester *t*. Rothwell *m*. Kingscliff *t*. Wellingborough *w*. Daventry *w*. Brackley *w*. Keating *f*. Peterborough *f*. Northampton *f*. Oundle *f*.

Oxfordshire. Tame *t.* Woodstock, Bampton *w.* Chipington *w.* Whitney *th.* Henley *th.* Banbury *th.* Burford *f.* Burchetter *f.* Deddington *f.* Watlington *f.* Oxford *w. f.* Northumberland, Newcastle *t. f.* Hexham *t.* Weller *th.* Morpeth *w.* Alerwick *f.* Berwick *f.*

Rutlandshire. Upingham *w.* Okenham *f.*

Shropshire. Oswestry *m.* Great Wenlock *m.* Ludlow *m.* Elsmere *t.* Shipton *t.* Braiton *w.* Stretton *th.* Wem *th.* Bishops-Castle *f.* Wedington *th.* Whitchurch *f.* Bridgnorth *f.* Shrewsbury *w. th. f.* Newport *f.*

Somersetshire. Chard *m.* Somerton *m.* Glassenbury *m.* Wivescom *t.* Pensford *t.* Writon *t.* North Petherton *t.* Wincaunton *w.* Ilchester *w.* Axbridge *th.* Frowmselwood *w.* St. Petherton *th.* Wellington *th.* Bridgewater *th.* Canham *th.* Shipton-mallet *f.* Dunstarwinton *f.* Longport *f.* Yeovil *f.* Crookhorn *f.* Ilminster *f.* Vetchers *f.* Dalverton *f.* Taunton *w. f.* N. Cinry *t. f.* Bristol *w. f.* Wells *w. f.*

Staffordshire. Stow *t.* Newcastle Underline *m.* Pagets Browledge *t.* Betels *t.* Turbury *t.* Walsal *t.* Ridley *t.* Pan-bridge *t.* Brewood *t.* Leeke *w.* Woolverhampton *w.* Uttoxeter *w.* Chichly *th.* Litchfield *t. f.* Stafford *f.* Burton on Trent *th.* Eccleshal *f.*

Suffolk. Woobridge *w.* Needham *w.* Bidleston *w.* Haverhill *w.* Orford *m.* Hadliegh *m.* Mendlesham *t.* Halseworth *t.* Lestoff *w.* Bury *w.* Stow-market *th.* Tansdale *th.* Saxunham *th.* Sowly *th.* Bungay *th.* Ikesworth *f.* Newmarket *th.* Maidenhal *f.* Clare *f.* Neyland *f.* Lebenham *f.* Sudbury *f.* Aye *f.* Framlingham *f.* Aldborough *f.* Dan-
wich *f.* Ipswich *w. f. t.* Eccles *f.*

Sussex. Battel *th.* East Grindsted *th.* Brithelmilton *th.* Petworth *w.* Stevington *w.* Midhurst *th.* Steining *w.* Hastings *w. f.* Coxfield *f.* Horsham *f.* Lewes *f.* Chichester *f.* Arundel *w. f.* Rye *w. f.*

Surry. Southwark *m. w. f. f.* Rygate *t.* Darking *th.* Barnham *th.* Croydon *f.* Kingston *f.* Guilford *f.*

Warwicksh. Tamworth *f.* Henly *m.* Southam *m.* Sutton Cosfield *m.* Aulcester *t.* Symeton *t.* Athenston *t.* Stratford *th.* Colshill *w.* Bromicham *th.* Coventry *f.* Warwick *f.* Shipton *f.* Nun Eaten *f.* Rugby *f.*

Westmoreland. Ambleside *w.* Barton *t.* Burgh *w.* Orton *w.* Kerby-Lendale *th.* Kerby-Stephen Kendale *f.* Appleby *f.* Fardondike—

Wiltshire. Sundon *m.* Bradford *m.* Swyndon *m.* Calne *t.* Ashburn *t.* Lavington *w.* Wilton *w.* Highworth Hindon *th.* Divises *th.* Wooten Bassett *th.* Dunston *f.* Mersbury *f.* Westbury *f.* Warminster *f.* Troubridge *f.* Chipnam *f.* Malsbury Malborough *f.* Salisbury *t. f.* Creekland *f.*

Worcestershire. Worcester *f. w. f.* Sturbridge *f.* Bewdley *f.* Eveholdim. Parshore *t.* Brooms Grove *t.* Droitwich *f.* Shipton *f.* Kidderminster *th.* Upton *t.* Tedbury *t.*

Yorkshire. East Ridings Hedon *f.* Wigton *w.* Kilham *th.* Bridlington *f.* Pocklington *f.* Howder *f.* Hull *t. f.* Beverly *w. f.*

West Ridings. Selby *m.* Rotheram *m.* Otley *t.* Settle *t.* Sheffield *t.* Barnsby *w.* Knaresborough *w.* Bradford *th.* Hallifax *th.* Witherly *th.* Wakefield *th. f.* Leeds *t. f.* Skipton *f.* Boroughbrigs *f.* Pontefract *f.* Tadcaster *th.* Rippon *th.* Suathe *f.* Ripley *f.* Tickley *f.* Bantrey *f.* Doncaster *f.* Sherborn *f.*

North Ridings. Gisborough *m.* Pickering *m.* Thrusk *m.* Beda *t.* Masham *t.* Kerky-more side *w.* Northallerton *w.* Abberforth *w.* Scarborough *th.* Malton *f.* Yarum *th.* Helmsly *f.* York *th. f.* Whitney *f.* Stokely *f.* Richmond.

Market Towns, and their Days in Wales.

B *Brecknockshire.* Brecknock *w. f.* Hay *m.* Coetowel *th.* Bleath *m. f.*

Anglesey. Newbury *t.* Bewmaris *w.*

Cardiganshire. Aberlithway *m.* Llandebar *t.* Cardigan *f.* Tregeton *th.*

Carnarvanshire. Kreekych *w.* Bangor *w.* Newen *f.* Carnervan *f.* Palbely *w.* Abberconway *f.*

Caermarthenshire. Llanefly *t.* Kidwelly Llandilmawret *t.* Newcastle *f.* Llangadock *th.* Caermarthen *w. f.* Lautharne *f.* Llanynodifs *w. f.*

Denbighshire. Wrexham *m. th.* Ruthen *m.* Llanrost *t.* Denbigh *w.*

Flintshire. St. Asaph *f.* Holy-well *f.* Calevise *t.*

Glamorgan

Glamorganshire. Carephilly *th.* Cowbridge *t.* Powrife *th.* Bridgens *f.* Llintressant *f.* Neath *f.* Cardiff. *w. f.* Swanfy *w.* Glamorgan *f.*

Radnorshire. New Radnor *th.* Knighton *th.* Prestain *f.*

Merionethshire. Harlech *f.* Belgele *t.* Bala *f.*

Monmouthshire. Carelyon *th.* Monmouth *f.* Abergavenny *f.* Port-pool *f.* Usk *m. f.* Newport *f.*

Montgomeryshire. Machimleth *m.* Welshpool *m.* Newtown *t.* Montgomery *th.* Llanvilling *th.* Llanidloes.

Pembrookshire. Killgarven *w.* Teuby *m. f.* Nowbeth *w.* Fishguard *f.* Pembrook *f.* Newport *f.* Wiston *f.* Haverford *t. f.*

Note, In this case, that *m.* stands for Monday, *t.* Tuesday, *w.* Wednesday, *th.* Thursday, *f.* Friday, and *s.* Saturday; and according as they are thus marked the Markets are held.

XX. A Table shewing the Bearing, Distance, longest Day, and difference of Noon-Tide, of most of the principal Cities in the World from the famous City of London.

Names of the Places in the World. -	The Way, or Point of Bearing.	The Dist. in M.	Longest Day.		Difference N. Tides.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.
Alexandria	S E by E	2169	14	00	2	22
Amsterdam	E by N	266	16	40	0	28
Athens	S E by E	1642	14	40	0	56
Antwerp	E fere	248	16	28	0	42
Barwick	N fere	267	17	42	0	2
Babylon	E S E	2724	14	5	3	56
Bethsaida	S E by E	2309	14	6	2	29
Bermudas	W S W	3409	14	10	4	56
Calicut	S E by E	5214	12	20	6	8
Calice	E by S	63	16	25	1	9
Constant.	E S E	1547	15	15	2	42
Dublin	N W by W	296	17	15	0	26
Dantzick	E N E	961	17	5	1	44
Damascus	E S E	2404	14	5	3	16
Edinburgh	North	328	17	40	0	0
Ephefus	E S E	1808	14	40	2	30
Florence	S E	802	15	0	0	57
Frankford	E fere	448	16	15	0	47
Hamburg	E N E	538	18	0	0	58
Jerusalem	S E by E	2352	14	8	3	3
Ireland	N N W	930	11	4	0	52
Joppa	S E by E	2238	14	4	3	0
Lisbon	S S W	965	14	46	1	0
Middleb.	East	205	16	45	0	20
Menz	East	410	16	25	0	48
Millan	S E fere	644	15	20	0	48
Morocco	S S W	1449	16	0	0	28
Mexico	W by S	6844	13	20	9	59
Naples	S E by E	1061	14	50	0	16
Niniveh	E S E	2635	14	30	3	52
Paris	S S E	215	15	57	0	10
Philippi	E S E	1395	15	10	2	10
Prague	East fere	700	16	15	1	14
Pequin	East	7272	13	35	1	28
Rome	S E by E	889	15	4	1	7
Spire	E by S	430	16	2	0	46
Strasburgh	E by S	432	16	0	2	41
Toledo	S by W	934	14	36	0	36
Troy	E S E	1605	15	0	2	24
Tombes	S W by W	6045	12	15	6	56
Venice	S by E	744	15	23	1	2
Sevil	S by W	950	14	40	0	52
York	N fere	150	17	0	0	0
London			16	26	0	0

A TABLE of Kings and Queens since the Conquest.

The Kings Names.	Began their Reign.	Reigned Y. M. D.	Since their Reign.
W. Conq.	1066 Octob. 14	20 10 26	545 Sept. 9
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10 24	632 Aug. 2
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 23	5 4 3	597 Decem. 2
Stephen	1135 Decem. 2	18 10 25	578 Octob. 25
Henry 2	1154 Octob. 25	34 8 11	543 July 6
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9 0	533 April 6
King John	1199 April 6	16 6 12	511 Octo. 19
Henry 3	1216 Octob. 19	56 1 0	466 Nov. 16
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7 21	425 July 7
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6 20	405 Jan. 27
Edward 3	1326 Jan. 27	50 5 25	355 June 21
Richard 2	1377 June 21	21 3 8	333 Sept. 29
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5 21	319 March 20
Henry 5	1412 March 20	9 5 11	310 Aug. 31
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6 4	271 March 4
Edward 4	1460 March 4	22 1 5	249 April 9
Edward 5	1483 April 9	0 2 13	249 June 22
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2 0	247 Aug. 22
Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8 0	223 April 22
Henry 8	1509 April 22	37 9 6	186 Jan. 28
Edward 6	1546 Jan. 28	6 5 8	179 July 6
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4 11	174 Novem 17
Q. Elizab.	1558 Nov. 17	44 4 7	130 March 24
James 1	1602 March 24	22 0 3	108 March 27
Charles 1	1625 March 27	22 13 3	84 Jan. 30
Charles 2	1648 Jan. 30	36 0 7	48 Febr. 6
James 2	1684 Febr. 6	4 0 7	45 Febr. 13
Will. 3. & M.	1688 Febr. 13	13 0 23	30 March 8
Q. Anne	1701 March 8	12 4 23	18 Aug. 1
George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10 11	4 June 11
K. George 2	1727 June 11	Whom God preserve.	

Note, Every King began his Reign when the precedent King ended his.

Four plain and necessary Tables, shewing the true Value of the Purchase of any House or Land, by Lease or otherwise, according to these several Rates following :

5 per Cent.			6 per Cent.			7 per Cent.			10 per Cent.			
Time of the purch.	years.	months.	Time of the purch.	years.	months.	Time of the purch.	years.	months.	Times of the purch.	years.	months.	
This Table is to be used in the Purchase of Land.	1	0	11	1	0	11	1	0	11	1	0	11
	2	1	10	2	1	10	2	1	9	2	1	9
	3	2	9	3	2	8	3	2	7	3	2	6
	4	3	7	4	3	6	4	3	4	4	3	2
	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	0	5	3	0
	6	5	1	6	4	11	6	4	7	6	4	4
	7	5	0	7	5	7	7	5	2	7	4	11
	8	6	0	8	6	2	8	5	0	8	5	4
	9	7	1	9	6	10	9	6	3	9	6	9
	10	7	0	10	7	4	10	6	0	10	6	2
	11	8	0	11	7	11	11	7	2	11	6	6
	13	9	5	13	8	10	13	7	11	13	7	1
	15	10	5	15	9	9	15	8	7	15	7	7
	17	11	3	17	10	6	17	9	4	17	8	0
	19	12	1	19	11	2	19	9	0	19	8	4
	21	12	10	21	11	9	21	10	0	21	8	8
	23	13	6	23	12	4	23	10	4	23	8	11
	25	14	1	25	12	9	25	10	8	25	9	1
	27	14	8	27	13	3	27	10	11	27	9	3
	29	5	2	29	13	7	29	11	2	29	9	4
	31	15	7	31	13	11	31	11	4	31	9	6
	41	17	1	41	15	1	41	11	11	41	9	9
	51	18	3	51	15	9	51	12	3	51	9	11
	61	18	11	61	16	2	61	12	4	61	9	11
	71	19	4	71	16	5	71	12	5	71	10	0
	81	19	7	81	16	6	81	12	6	81	10	0
	91	12	9	91	16	7	91	12	6	91	10	0
Fee sim	20	0	Fee sim	16	8	Fee sim	12	6	Fee sim	10	0	

These Tables are so plain, they may be understood by their bare Titles, and are all to be used the same way ; their Difference being only in the Rate of Profit.

A Table of Expences and Wages.

		Week.			Month.			Year.		
		l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	sh.	d.	
1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	4	
2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10	
3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	1	3	
4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8	
5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	1	
6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6	
7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	1	
8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4	
9	0	5	3	1	1	0	2	13	9	
10	0	5	11	1	3	4	15	4	2	
11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	0	
1	0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0	
2	0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0	
3	1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0	
4	1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0	
5	1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0	
6	2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	0	
7	2	9	0	9	16	0	127	15	0	
8	2	12	0	11	4	0	146	0	0	
9	3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0	
10	3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0	
11	3	17	0	15	8	0	200	15	0	
12	4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0	
13	4	11	0	18	4	0	239	5	0	
14	4	18	0	19	12	0	255	10	0	
15	5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0	
16	5	11	0	22	8	0	292	0	0	
17	5	19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0	
18	5	6	0	25	4	0	328	10	0	
19	6	13	0	26	12	0	336	15	0	
20	7	0	0	28	0	0	365	0	0	

Compute the Pence but of one Day's Expence,
 So many Pounds, Angels, Groats and Pence,
 Are spent in one whole Year's Circumference.
 Again, One Week's Expence in Farthings makes appear,
 The Shillings and Pence expended in a Year.

Fixed Feasts and Remarkable days.

C ircumcision or New-year's Day	Jan. 1
Epiphany or Twelfth-day	Jan. 6
Conversion of St. Paul	Jan. 25
Martyrdom of King Charles the First	Jan. 30
Purification of the V. Mary, or Candlemas-day.	Feb. 2
St. Matthias [in Leap-years Feb. 25]	Feb. 24
La De-day or Annunciation of the V. Mary	March 25
St. Mark Evangelist	April 25
St. Philip and Jacob or May-day	May 1
Birth and Return of King Charles the II.	May 29
St. Barnabas Apostle	June 11
Midsummer, or St. John Baptist	June 24
St. Peter Apostle	June 29
St. James Apostle	July 25
St. Bartholomew Apostle	Aug. 24
St. Matthew Apostle	Sept. 21
Michaelmas or St. Michael the Archangel	Sept. 29
St. Luke Evangelist	Octob. 18
St. Simon and Jude	Octob. 28
All Saints	Nov. 1
Powder-Treason	Nov. 5
St. Andrew Apostle	Nov. 30
St. Thomas Apostle	Dec. 21
Christmas or Birth of our Lord God	Dec. 25
St. Stephen Protomartyr	Dec. 26
St. John the Evangelist	Dec. 27
Innocents	Dec. 28
Valentine	Feb. 14
Equal Day and Night	March 10
St. George	April 23
Longest Day or Barnaby	June 11
Election of Sheriffs in London	June 24
Twishin	July 15
Dog-days begin	July 26
Lammas	Aug. 1
Dog-days end	Aug. 27
Equal Day and Night	Sep. 12
Shortest Day	Dec. 12

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Sheriffs of London sworn Sept. 28

Election of the Lord Mayor of London Sept. 29

Lord Mayor's Day when he is sworn at Westminster Octob. 29

XXV. A Computation of the most remarkable Passages of the Time, from the Creation to this present Year, 1731.

The Creation of the World, according to Chronology, is		5680
Noah's Flood		4024
Sodom and Gomorrah destroy'd by Fire		3633
The Destruction of Troy		2915
The Building of the Temple at Jerusalem		2848
Brute entred this Island		2837
The Building of London		2838
The Building of Rome		2483
The Building of York		2718
The Building of Cambridge by Sigisbert, King of the East Angles		2031
Julius Caesar conquered this Island		2783
Alexander the Great began his Monarchy		2079
The Bible was translated into Greek by the seventy Interpreters, at the Command of Ptolemy Philadelphus		1996
Clocks and Dials first set up in Churches		1118
Glasing, and Building with Stone, brought into England by Bennet a Monk		1061
St. Paul's Church burnt		555
London-bridge new built of Timber		567
London-bridge after thirty Years Labour finish'd with Stone		522
London bridge burnt		517
Tiling first used in London		484
A Frost from September till April		357
The first Use of Guns		351
Printing first used in England		288
Register-books in every Parish		232
The Sweating Sicknes		180
The first Use of Coaches		176
		The

- The last firing of *St. Paul's Steeple*
 A great Frost and sudden Thaw, which broke many
 Bridges
 The *Royal Exchange* finished
 A Blazing Star in *May*
 A great Plague, whereof died in one Year in *London* 40578
 Gunpowder Treason, *Nov. 5th, 1605.*
 A Blazing Star in *December*
 The Rebel Parliament began *Nov. 3, 1640.*
 King *Charles II.* his happy Arrival at *London,* *Nov.*
29, 1660.
 Two Comets seen in *December* and *March*
 The sad Mortality that followed, whereof died
 the Plague that were taken notice of, besides
 many others, 98596
 The most dreadful Fire in *London,* that followed
 them, *Septemb. 2, 3, 4, 5.*
 The Discovery of the Popish Plot
Green, Bury, and Hill, executed for murdering
Edmundbury Godfrey
 The Lord *Stafford* beheaded
 The last Comet, *December* and *January, 1681.*
 Another Comet since that
 A great thirteen Weeks Frost, with a Fair kept
 on the frozen *Thames*
 King *James II.* began his Reign *Feb. 6.* the
 and Queen crowned *April 23*
 The Duke of *Monmouth* beheaded, *July 15*
 K. *William* and Q. *Mary* crowned *April 11.*
 King *William* went to *Ireland,* *June 4.*
 The French Plot and intended Invasion
 A Peace concluded with *France*
 K. *James II.* (who abdicated *Decemb. 18, 1688*)
 at *St. Germain's* in *France, 1701.*
 King *William III.* died *March 8, 1701.*
 Queen *ANNE* proclaimed
 War proclaimed against *France* and *Spain*
 King *George I.* proclaimed.
 King *George II.* proclaimed.

VI. A Geographical Description of the World; containing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

EUROPE contains in it these Provinces, Germany, Sweedland, Denmark, Italy, Muscovia, Hunga-
France, Spain, Polonia, Sclavonia, Norway, Grecia.
The most eminent Island are these, Great-Britain, Ireland,
Linia, Candia, Necropont, Grecia, and Corsia. The
Greatest Length of this Part of the World is 3000 Miles,
Breadth 900.

ASIA, the biggest of the four, and first known Part of
the World, contains these principal Regions and Islands,
Armenia, Anatolia, Persia, Assyria, China, Syria,
Arabia, Mesopotamia, India, Parthia, Media, Palestine,
Aldea, Tartaria.

In AFRICA are these Provinces; viz. Ægypt, Bar-
ry, Æthiopia, Nubia, Abyssites, Alamoniope, Lybia,
Islands Magdagard, St. Thomas, Insula de Cape Ver-
de, Insula de Cavaria, Insula de Maden.

AMERICA, the fourth part of the World, and of
the latest Discovery, consisteth of these two Parts, Mexi-
cana Peruana. These Provinces of Mexicana are, No-
Hispania, Terra Florida, Nova Albania, California,
Vimbega, Nova Francia, Æstotland. The chief Islands
Mexicana are, Greenland, Heland, and Friezland.
The Provinces of Peruana are, Brazil, Pisal de Chibana,
ru de Cortanean, Chila, Charon, Chico, Patagores.
The chief Islands of Peruana are, Hispaniola, Cuba Ja-
mica, and many others.

XXVII. The Dimensions of England.

THE Length of England from South to North is
386 Miles; the broadest Place from the Land
to Sandwich is 276 Miles, the next broadest Place
which is between St. David's and Yarmouth in the East
240 Miles; the whole Compass of England is 1552
Miles.

The Length of Ireland, North and South, is 303 Miles; the greatest Breadth thereof, East and West, is 110 Miles; the whole Compass of the Main Land is 948 Miles.

The greatest Length of Scotland, South and North, is 480 Miles; and the Breadth East and West, is 165 Miles; the whole Compass is 1100 Miles.

The Isle of Man is in Length 28 Miles, the Breadth 18 Miles, and in Compass 91 Miles.

The Isle of Anglesey is in Length 28 Miles, in Breadth 18 Miles, in Compass 85 Miles.

The Isle of White is in Length 32 Miles, in Breadth 18 Miles, in Compass 57 Miles.

The Isle of Garnsey is in Length 13 Miles, in Breadth 9 Miles; the whole Circumference is 36 Miles.

The Isle of Jersey is in Length 20 Miles, in Breadth 6 Miles, in Compass 28 Miles.

F I N I S.